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# History of Medicine

Gentlemen.

The business for which I meet you is to deliver a course of Lectures on the practice of Physic, & a short history of this branch of our profession I look upon as the most proper introduction to them. The contrary to this, I know is generally imagined: But on consideration, I presume it will appear very necessary: for, altho a great deal may be learnt by a Student in attending the Lectures of a Physician, yet from the very great extent of his subject, a great deal remains to be learned from books; acknowledge therefore, of the different changes which



Medicine has since its first institution undergone, & of different Authors who have supported the various opinions which have at different times prevailed, with in my opinion, materially assist our reading & studies. It may seem indeed improper to begin this history at present, when I am to suppose you unacquainted with the subject of the ensuing course: a large detail would certainly be preposterous: but I only mean to give you a slight view of the subject, & to treat solely of the History of that particular branch of the Profession we are next to consider.

The plan I mean to pursue is peculiar to myself, for altho' Dr. Lettsome, in attempting a history of Medicine proceeds in the same manner without acknowledging whom he has followed. It is I presume very well known to



many from whom he has taken this  
as well as many other hints.

In giving a History of Medicine we  
are first to mark the different Revolu-  
tions which have taken place.

2<sup>d</sup>. To enquire after the persons who  
introduced these Revolutions. And

3<sup>d</sup>. To determine the point when  
they took place that thereby we may  
connect them with the History of Man-  
kind in general, & with that of Philoso-  
phy & the particular Arts & Sciences—  
For this purpose I think we may mark  
Seven different periods of remarkable con-  
sequences in the History of Medicine. The

1<sup>st</sup>. Begins at the time Mankind  
first associated (which indeed is almost  
coeval with the creation) & continues to  
the first introduction of philosophy  
into physic. — This is the natural  
state of physic in which experience



alone was followed. The

2<sup>d</sup> Remarkable period in the History of Medicine commences at the time when theories, founded on particulars. Dogmata were introduced, whence arose the appellation of Dogmatists & extends to the foundation of the Empiric sect. who pretended to reduce Medicine to its natural state & to judge from and follow experience alone. The

3<sup>d</sup> General period extends from the rise of the Empiric to that of the Methodic sect. The

4<sup>th</sup> extends from the foundation of the Methodic to the time of Galen, who in a great measure supplanted the two last & again introduced the Dogmatic method of studying Medicine. The

5<sup>th</sup> extends from the time of Galen to the introduction of Chemistry into the study of Medicine, when new Dogmata



arose. The

6<sup>th</sup> commences at this innovation  
of continues till the time the Circula-  
tion of the blood was discovered, during  
which time physicians were divided  
into Galenists & Chemists. The

7<sup>th</sup> of last period contains the time  
which has elapsed since the first disco-  
very of the circulation by the great Harvey  
to the present day, during which time  
Medicine has been constantly studied  
on a Dogmatic, but practised most com-  
monly on an Empiric plan.

We are next to remark the different  
periods by mentioning the Authors of the  
different sects which distinguished the 1<sup>st</sup>.

The most remarkable person in the  
first Era, or the natural state of physic  
is Esculapins, relative to whom very  
little is known.

The principal personages in the



next Century is Hippocrates who first taught Medicine on a Dogmatic plan, united the Characters of Philosophers & Physicians.

The 2<sup>d</sup> period extends from Hippocrates to Serapion the founder of the Empiric sect. Thomison the founder of the Methodic sect appears in the commencement of the 2<sup>d</sup> period.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> period extends from Thomison to Galen.

The 4<sup>th</sup> period from Galen to Paracelsus.

The 5<sup>th</sup> brings us down to Harvey.

The 6<sup>th</sup> to the present day, or if you will to that of Boerhaave.

Having mentioned the founders of these sects which distinguished the different periods of Medical History, we are next to mark more particularly the dates of these periods & of their connection with



other events in the history of mankind.

The 1<sup>st</sup> Period begins, as I before observed with the commencement of Society, & ends about 400 years before the Christian Era when Hippocrates flourished.

The 2<sup>d</sup> extends from the time of Hippocrates to about 207 before Christ when Scapian flourished & Ptolemy Philadelphus began to reign in Egypt.

The 3<sup>d</sup> comprehends from the reign of Ptolemy to the birth of Christ under Augustus Caesar.

The 4<sup>th</sup> from the birth of Christ to the middle of the 2<sup>d</sup> Century after it, when Galen flourished, Physician to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, tho' Dr. Lettsome makes him the Emperor Aurelian who lived 200 years after.

The 5<sup>th</sup> period extends from the time of Galen to the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, when



Harvey made his grand discovery.  
A period rendered remarkable by the  
Civil wars which then raged in Britain  
And the

Last brings us down to the pres-  
ent day, a period you are as able to  
mark as myself, but which will I  
think in future ages be rendered con-  
spicuous by the acknowledgement of the  
Independence of America.

I am next to give some account  
of the state of the Practice of Physick  
at these different periods & we shall  
first consider it in its rude & natu-  
ral state.

This is a period in which the  
nature of the practice is by some ad-  
mired & looked on as in a very perfect  
state, but such opinions are founded  
in a blind veneration for Antiquity &  
a love of Empiricism, for in this early



Stage of Medicine Diseases could not be properly distinguished, & the chief excellence of the Art at such Period must consist in the power of Medicine accidentally discovered & yet the greatest part of the Medicines imported at different periods from the Indians of America, among whom Medicine existed only in a natural state, have from different causes fallen into disuse.

That the distinction of diseases could not possibly have arrived at any degree of perfection will be evident, if we consider that such a distinction requires the collection of the experience & knowledge of different men & different ages, & that the power of their medicines was not very great, appears from the frequent use of Talismans, Incantations & charms; &



however prone to superstition the human mind may be in such a state of Society, it is certain that were there more certain & efficacious remedies than these discovered they would have been employed. The Art during this period of our history remained in some Countries in the hands of particular persons, especially the Priests, as in our own Country, in Egypt &c. & that it was so in Greece, we may conclude from the custom which prevailed there of every diseased person going to the Temples of Esculapian for advice, the progress of our ~~Art~~ towards perfection was in this state very slow. For those interests which led the Priests to keep mankind in as much ignorance as possible in other departments of science prompted them to act in the same.



manner with respect to Medical knowledge.

This state of things continued for a long time in Greece, but the difficulty of resorting in every case to the Temples, with other causes, at length produced Clinical practitioners, who at first probably proceeded from the Esculapian School, but afterwards were entirely separated from it.

This is the artificial state of Physic, but at what precise period this change took place is not certainly known. probably a little before the time of Hippocrates.

The Era when this great Man appeared, which commences the next period of our history is far from being distinctly known, but as I have said before was probably about 400 years before the birth of Christ. From his con-



things we find that the practice of  
Physic was considerably advanced.  
Diseases were distinguished, many  
new Operations in Surgery performed,  
many powerful remedies known, ma-  
ny good regulations relative to diet  
& Exercise laid down, & several at-  
tempts towards a general system  
are observable, but the general Prin-  
ciples of his system are so scattered  
that they cannot be collected at pre-  
sent, & his real practice & opinions so  
defaced by Interpolations & other acci-  
dents as to remain involved in the ut-  
most obscurity. Attempts indeed have  
been made by some to free them from  
these interpolations & place them in  
some proper order, & accordingly they  
have been divided into distinct classes.  
I cannot however think that the ac-  
curacy of any mans Observations &



genius is such as at present to be equal to the task, when Galen and others who lived so many years back of whom from the time they flourished in, we must think much more capable, have owned it impossible.

From what may be collected however from the writings of Hippocrates. He was a man of great erudition & a deep & acute genius.

Though Anatomy & other Auxiliary branches were but little understood, he seems to have studied Medicine on a dogmatical plan, but the physician who produces the antiquity of Hippocrates in support of any Dogmatic opinion, tho' it may prove the extent of his reading will prove also he possesses but little common sense. He seems indeed to be satisfied in forming some general



indications without aiming at a perfect system. The chief indications were, that all diseases were to be cured by inducing a contrary state, that nature alone cured diseases, & was principally to be followed and supported.

Such were the principles that actuated Hippocrates & his followers, & they seem to have practised it with greater success than when Medicine was cultivated merely upon an Empirical plan — This last circumstance has been the apology for Dogmatism in all ages & principally in that of Hippocrates, & while the Dogmatist retains & uses whatever experience has shown to be serviceable, and practises at the same time on some fixed & steady principles he must prove a better physician, & practice



with greater success than the Empiri-  
cists, the greatest number of Physi-  
cians who flourished after Hippocra-  
tes were Dogmatists of whom nothing  
remarkable is related. At last two  
remarkable geniuses arose, famous ren-  
dered famous by their discoveries in  
Anatomy &c. The first of these Erasist-  
rates who flourished at Alexandria  
made many discoveries as I have  
said in Anatomy & other branches  
of our science, but notwithstanding  
his additional knowledge of facts he  
neglected them & founded his prac-  
tice on mere Hypothesis in compliance  
with the theories he had formed. He  
neglected bleeding in the cure of disea-  
ses, tho' a remedy of which experience  
had fully established the propriety.  
This circumstance we may look upon  
as an example of the abuse of theory



which by setting aside as useless. Medicines long approved tends to retard the advancement of the science it was intended to promote. We have another example of this many years after in the case of Van Helmont, who from a prevailing opinion of the Chemists - would not suffer himself to be led in a plenary of thereby lost his life.

The practice of Erasistratus affords likewise another specimen of abuse of theory in his avoiding all cathartics, for it sometimes instead of removing doubts increases them and renders the attempts of the Physician irresolute and timid. This it was that led Erasistratus to avoid purging of indeed almost every kind of drug. The maxim of Hippocrates. Salt:



am non nocere" was followed by him  
in a great extent, but by these means  
he lost all the advantages of the  
Art.

The next remarkable person  
of this period I am to mention is  
Merophilus the contemporary of Eras-  
tratus, & who cultivated Anatomy  
with equal success. He studied the  
different states of the pulse with  
great subtilty & in his studies he  
was a Dogmatist, tho' in several ca-  
ses he seems to have neglected his  
principles & appears to have been  
very diligent in searching after new  
secret medicines. In these respects his  
example seems to be followed by many  
Physicians of the present day, but  
this is a method that hinders any  
useful disquisitions in the nature  
& cause of diseases, Nosology or the



Other branches, of theories as into an  
impotent & random Imperium, &  
accordingly we find the Impiric sect  
arose immediately after, which com-  
mences the 3.<sup>d</sup> General Period of our  
History, what were the particular  
plans of this sect are not very ap-  
parent, nor shall I enquire after  
them, but proceed to consider their  
influence on the practice of Medicine.

It would seem at first view -  
that physicians that set out with  
a resolution of trusting to observation  
& experience alone, & strictly attending to  
every circumstance in diseases would  
produce some considerable changes in  
Medicine, & discover many valuable  
remedies & methods of distinguishing  
diseases, but no remedies or appearances  
of such changes or discoveries remain.  
I always indeed looked upon the



plan as more specious than solid.  
of this I think is a certain proof of it.  
It may be supposed that any of their  
work which contained an account of  
their discoveries & improvements may  
not have escaped the ravages of time,  
that any discoveries of theirs however  
should be totally lost & forgotten is  
highly improbable, for were their effects  
considerable they would have been  
permanent.

The principles of the Empiric  
sect continued for a long time, & exists to  
the present day, but as they have  
produced no considerable changes in the  
practice of medicine we shall drop the  
further consideration of them. Notwith-  
standing the foundation of the Empiric  
sect many Dogmatists still continued  
divided into different sects but no cha-  
racter of any consequence appeared bet.



for Asclepiades.

The Romans for a long time had no system of medicine, if it remained among them for a considerable period in its natural state, at length their communication with Greece introduced among the other sciences, Medicine & Surgery in the person of Dr. Thucydides but his methods of cure in both branches produced such detestation & aversion to his practice that they languished almost as soon as introduced.

There is no certain proof indeed of the Physicians being banished from Rome, but the general aversion seems to have sufficiently retarded their success, at length Asclepiades, by falling in with the prejudices of the people and following a gentle & consequently a more agreeable method of practice than



his predecessors, first established its character among them.

He seems to have followed Erasistratus more than other Physicians in humouring their luxurious modes of living, he pursued the most gentle & most inert practice, & in treating diseases according to his promise "*ut cito celeriter et juvande*" he principally employed Gestations, frictions &c. - Such a practice is likely to prevail in large cities even at the present day. for wherever such luxuries prevail Placebos will abound. Aesclepiades not only adopted his practice to the prejudices of the people, but his theory to the prevailing philosophy, that of Lucretius. This theory was recommended by his practice, but it was impossible to explain it. & Thomson soon after in attempting to abridge it



founded the Methodic sect, & he & his  
followers adopted the same mild & most  
practicable which continued to the time of  
Galen, but tho' the Physicians at Rome  
were for several years after chiefly Me-  
thodics, we find that the Study was pur-  
sued in other Countries on a different  
plan, as appears from the writings of  
Celsus & Aretaeus.

The first of these was a Physician  
who adopted himself to no particular  
theory, but is not entirely free from the  
principles of the Methodics, he is  
however as genuine an eclectic as  
human nature will admit of, & as free  
from the narrow prejudices of any sect,  
& his merit appears greater than if no  
system of Medicine had ever existed.

Aretaeus appears to have belonged to  
a sect named Pneumatic, but his rea-  
sonings did not affect his practice. He



describes diseases with accuracy, proposes remedies without prejudice or attachment, & his method of treating diseases is unconfin'd & bold.

We are now come down to a remarkable period in the History of Medicine.

Hitherto our science has appeared very changeable & unsteady, but Galen, whom we are next to treat of introduced a system whose existence was more protracted, but whose effects from the spirit of servile imitation which afterwards prevailed were no less baneful than any of the former. He pretended to pay great regard to the opinions of Hippocrates, studied the nature of remedies, made Voyages to discover new ones, & admitted every useful improvement from whatever quarter it proceeded, but at the same time he im-



produced a system which continued to affect Medicine for 1400 years, during which time we may say it acquired not the smallest improvement. What contributed much to the languor which afterwards prevailed was the decline of literature immediately after the time of Galen.

In the 9<sup>th</sup> century indeed some revival of learning appeared among the Arabians, but from their following with implicit credulity his system, as their Predecessors had done, the science of Medicine received very little advantage - A striking instance of the folly of following any theory blindly.

I have now presented what has been termed the ancient state of Physic, a period in which Medicine has been thought by many to have been in a flourishing condition, but if we are



to judge from what remains of their writings I can by no means agree to the opinion. It seems to have arisen entirely from the physicians of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century who derived their entire knowledge from them & held them up as objects of the most superstitious admiration, & it appears to be supported by the servility of imitation, & a vanity of displaying erudition; but their defects in Natural history - Chemistry - Anatomy do rendered any degree of perfection impossible, & must shield me from any censure which the first declaration of my opinions relative to them may induce.

Having thus connected what I had to deliver on the Ancient State of Physic, I am next to give you a short account of the most remarkable occurrences in modern medicine.



Europe continued for a long time  
in the most profound ignorance, & the  
only little knowledge it received was  
from a College of Arabians settled at  
Toledo in Spain, & as a specimen of the  
superstition & ignorance of mankind  
at this period, I must observe that  
it was generally believed that the  
Devil presided over the Sciences at  
Toledo & every Student that returned  
from thence was deemed a conjurer.

But the sciences were here taught  
in a very bad manner & very slowly dis-  
fused, & learning remained in the most  
barbarous & uncultivated state till the  
end of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, a period justly  
celebrated for the first revival of Litera-  
ture amongst mankind.

I must observe that there were at  
this time & for sometime after a concu-  
rence of circumstances which tended



greatly to promote the advancement of learning. The first of these was the taking of Constantinople by the Turks which forced many learned Greeks to fly westward & bring with them their books & learning, which were afterwards very generally diffused.

A second occurrence which tended more powerfully than any other to promote & diffuse literature at this period was the invention of the art of Printing.

A third circumstance which must also look upon as conducing to this end, was the establishment of tranquillity in different countries.

A fourth circumstance of considerable importance in my opinion was the extension of commerce, which soon after took place, independent of the discovery of America & of a new year.



sage to the East Indies by Vasco de Gama,  
All these circumstances produced a  
great ardor for discoveries & study,  
which seem likewise to have been  
animated by the religious disputes  
which the reformation in religion at  
this time occasioned, & among other  
discoveries Physicians became ac-  
quainted with the writings of Hippoc-  
rates, The first effect of these was an  
observation that the Arabians had  
differed from their ancient masters  
in propositions.

This occasioned many disputes  
among the professors of our art, par-  
ticularly one about bleeding in the  
affected or none affected side in  
pleurisy, which at length arose to  
such a height that Charles V was  
obliged to prohibit the further per-  
suit of it by a solemn edict, so great



was the vigour of those days to opi:  
nions once imbibed, that such dis:  
putes continued a great part of the 13.<sup>th</sup>  
Century, among the followers of Galen  
of the Arabians, but the former prevailed  
very slowly, & what continued great:  
ly to support the latter was the ma:  
ny commentaries wrote on their  
works.

Sanctor is the most learned  
man of his age, wrote a famous com:  
mentary on the works of Avicenna and  
Rhazes, & at a much later period we  
find a commentary wrote by a professor  
at Leyden on the works of Avicenna.

These disputes however made  
little as to the practice of medicine, for  
the great lines of this system were the  
same as those of Galen.

But it is our business to enquire  
after the other circumstances which  
occasioned real changes in medicinal



practice of science.

In the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> Cen:  
tury many new observations were  
made in Anatomy by Berengarius, &  
after him Vesalius anxious for discov-  
eries & greedy of fame, shewed evi-  
dently the imperfections of Galens Ana-  
tomy, so that in the course of the 16<sup>th</sup>  
century it was entirely exploded. Weak-  
ening his authority thus in one part  
did so in others in some measure, but  
did not affect his reputation very  
deeply, & this system remained in  
its full force for a considerable time,  
till during the course of the 17<sup>th</sup> Cen:  
tury when it was entirely exploded, -  
early in the 16<sup>th</sup>. This change began to  
take place, by the appearance of -  
Paracelsus a name which makes a  
great figure in those times, as he in-  
troduced theories directly opposite to



those hitherto implicitly received.

Chemical remedies were first received into practice by the Arabians, but had not come into general use, and were employed only by the purely Empirical sect, as the generality of practitioners were about this time remarkable timid of merit.

In this state of things about the 15<sup>th</sup> Century Paracelsus appeared, his father appears to have been a practitioner of the Empirical sect, & the son was educated in the same line, his leading wish seems to have been to become acquainted with powerful medicines, & he declared he would receive any valuable remedy from Adverses, Barbers, Witches or even the Devil himself, accordingly we owe to him the introduction of Mercury, Antimony, Opium & other powerful.



remedies which were then almost universally avoided.

This bold & daring spirit led him to the free use of those & other Medicines & he performed necessarily some remarkable cures which soon brought him into great repute, & we find that in 1525 he was appointed to a professorship in the University of Basil.

As the rage for learning was now very great he was under the necessity of attempting a system which he founded entirely on the principles of Chemistry, but so obscure as completely to defend him from the cavils of the Galenists whom he opposed in the most violent manner. He ordered the works of Hippocrates - Galen - Avicenna & others to be brought before him & burned as so much useless.



less lumber. But charging an ex-  
travagant price for an Opium pill  
which he had given one of the Ma-  
gistrates of Basil & which the lat-  
ter refused to pay, declaring it was  
mouse-turd, their disputes arose to  
such a height that he was obliged to  
fly the University, afterwards he tra-  
velled about as an Itinerant prac-  
titioner, performing many cures, -  
but not near so great a number as  
was generally imagined. During  
his travels he kept company with  
others of the lowest situations of mind:  
going himself with such companions  
in drinking of which he was remark-  
ably fond. He died at an Alehouse  
at the age of 45, after promising a  
Medicine which would prolong life  
1000 years.

Tho' his system was absurd



& illiterate yet a sect now appeared  
all over Europe supporters of it & op-  
ponents to Galen who still kept the  
schools.

What greatly extended Chemis-  
try at this period was an universal  
rage for the study of Alchemy, or the  
secret of transmuting the baser metals  
into Silver & Gold. We even find James  
IV of Scotland sending at this time  
messengers into different countries to  
collect all the particulars relating to  
this art, anxious to obtain more rich-  
es than his own country could af-  
ford him.

This general desire for discov-  
ering so important a secret, rendered  
chemists & chemical physicians very  
numerous, who were constantly in  
search of powerful remedies. Panac-  
eas &c, & when the exhibitions of



Those medicines became so universal,  
they must no doubt have sometimes  
succeeded.

Chemistry continuing to pre-  
vail, we find at length professors,  
who openly avowed & taught chem-  
ical systems in Germany & elsewhere.

At this period the Galenists ac-  
ted in the most impolitic manner, in-  
stead of attempting chemical remedies,  
the good effects of some of which expe-  
rience had fully confirmed, and at-  
tacking the system of the Chemical  
men, which they might have easily  
overturned, they opposed with the ut-  
most violence every chemical remedy,  
& Alexander Mauriceaua Professor  
of Padua did not scruple to declare  
he would rather be in the wrong with  
Galen than in the right with Para-  
celsus.



The faculty of Paris went so far as to expel Salmarins a member of theirs, for employing some chemical remedies - I observe however with pleasure that the College of London never proceeded to such lengths, tho' Dinard and Cairns, who were the leading men were Galenists.

D. Anthony indeed an Impiiree who employed chemical remedies & was protected by men of high rank & very extensive practice was prosecuted by them, but in their Memorial to the King, they mentioned that it was for actual mischief - But to the honour of the London College I observe no more such prosecutions. & soon after Sir Theodore Moynier, who was expelled from France for favouring Chemistry was received in London, made King's Physician &



admitted a Fellow of the Royal Col-  
lege of Physicians.

The generality indeed of those  
who professed Chemistry were very illi-  
terate till towards the end of the  
15<sup>th</sup> Century when Van Helmont, a  
man of more liberal education ap-  
peared. He opposed both Paracelsus  
of the Galenists & substituted a new  
theory. He was a man of great obser-  
vation & made a collection of many  
facts - He supposed that there presi-  
ded over all the functions an intel-  
ligent power which he named Archæus.  
an idea afterwards farther prosecuted  
by Stahl. He retained many of the su-  
perstitions & follies of the Chemists and  
granted the power of secret remedies, &  
vehemently opposed bleeding, an  
idea which was the cause of his death,  
which was brought on by Pleurisy.



we should next resume the History of the Galenists, which we have neglected for sometime past, but as their principles remained the same, & for other reasons we cannot prosecute it at present, tho' losing they still kept possession of the schools.

Towards the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century about the time of Leo X. several very celebrated men flourished in Italy as Tracastorius - Cardan - Mercurialis - Vesalpinus - Sanctorius &c. & they were so celebrated that Italy became the resort of almost every Medical Student particularly Padua. The doctrines of Galen however still prevailed there & their chief merit was in Anatomy.

The study of Medicine was not however entirely confined to Italy - Paris distinguished itself very much -



where they continued till after the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

Germany at this time exhibited a number of Galenists, where Sennertus with a view to reconcile both parties, published a Galenistical system, but admitted at the same time the use of chemical remedies.

In England Sinaue was at great pains to restore the medicine of the Greeks, but our science remained in a very rude state among the English, which I attribute to the establishment of the Universities, where no school for Medicine was ever founded.

During the whole of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century the systems of Galen & Aristotle still subsisted; In the beginning & during the 17<sup>th</sup> however considerable changes took place, & towards the middle of this century they were entirely exploded.



Towards the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> Cen:  
tury Galileo appeared & contributed  
greatly to the improvement of Ma:  
thematics, tho' immersed in the square  
hid prisons of the Inquisition for  
supporting the system of Copernicus.  
This instance of the unaccountable con:  
fidence placed in the assertions of  
Aristotle & Galen occurred at this  
time.

The former it seems had said that  
the nerves proceeded from the heart.  
Modern Anatomists had justly as:  
serted that they proceeded from the  
brain, & Galileo determined to con:  
vince a friend of his that this was  
really the case, dissected a body and  
shewed him the nerves proceeding  
from the brain. The extraordinary an:  
swer he made him was "That he  
would believe it, had not Aristotle said  
otherwise



otherwise."

About this time likewise the justly admired Lord Bacon appeared, who pointed out in the dearest manner the fertility of the Aristotelian Philosophy, & proposed a new method of cautiously proceeding by induction - from facts & experiments.

His proposals were soon followed, & many of the Arts & Sciences received considerable advantages - from them.

They could not however be executed in medicine, as the stock of facts & observations were too few.

An impatience however to assign causes, produced many systems - Descartes, tho' he opposed Aristotle - could not wait for facts sufficiently numerous, but attempted to explain the power & motions of the Animal Aco;



knowing on principles purely hypo:  
thetical, and that impatience I have  
mentioned to account for causes occa:  
sioned, occasioned its being very ge:  
nerally received.

His principles were in general  
favourable to the Chemists, but Galen  
still prevailed in many places.

Many instruments were at  
this time invented, as the Thermome:  
ter - Barometer - Air pump &c  
contributed much to enlarge our stock  
of facts & knowledge in Philosophy -  
but nothing contributed more to pro:  
duce changes in medicine than  
some new discoveries in Anatomy, -  
particularly that of the lacteals &  
the course of the chyle by Asclius  
of the circulation by Harvey, so that  
Old Gaspardi remarked that these  
were two poles on which the whole



system of medicine would hereafter  
turn. The first of these discoveries  
soon overturned the former ideas of  
the course of the chyle being through  
the liver, which they thought was  
the principle sanguificative organ.  
Science on the whole was soon much  
improved and the establishment of  
Societies in different parts of Europe  
greatly assisted the advancement  
of learning and in their annals we  
may trace the progress of philosophy  
connected with physics.

But this science in general &  
the views of our animal Economy  
were much enlarged, neither the theory  
nor practice were much improved.

The prevailing study of Ma:  
thematics soon introduced new  
opinions into Medicine & Boerhaave  
in Italy first founded a system on



the principles of Mechanics - Hydrostatics and Hydraulics. Boerhaave extended such opinions still further, and they were principally supported on this side of the alps by D. Pott.

This system was pretty generally received, & continued for a long time in high vogue, but as its data were with difficulty ascertained, & the principal supporters of it did not agree in their conclusions, it began at length to lose ground.

If the canals indeed which convey the fluids of the human body were rigid & inflexible, & the impeding saucers constantly the same, the motion of the fluids in them might be ascertained, but as this is not the case, all their labours were certainly fruitless.

Another circumstance was,



that while they studied the motion of the fluids they neglected the quantity & quality of them. Objects which both Galenists & Chemists ever kept in view.

About this time likewise a system appeared founded on the principles of the Cartesian Philosophy, adopting at the same time the doctrines of Chemistry and of Seneca, & the Corpuscularian Philosophy which at this time prevailed was very favourable to the study of the fluids, which the Mechanics could not but leave in a very imperfect state.

This did not prevent the daily rise of new systems, and about the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century Sylvius de la Boe published a system made up of the least exceptionable parts of



all the preceding except the mechanical & he was the first who delivered Clinical Lectures.

Arnauter next published a system much on the same plan, and both introduced the more general use of cathartics - Opium &c.

Willis next, after a great collection of facts published a system founded on the Chemical & Corpuscularian Philosophy but purely hypothetical. I must however do him the justice to observe that his disquisitions & enquiries into the brain & nervous system have laid the foundations for the greatest modern improvements in Pathology & Practice.

He was followed by Meriton - Sister & others. and such the state of Physic continued to remain till the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century & the beginning



of the 10<sup>th</sup> Century when all the former  
systems & Theories were swallow-  
ed up in the three great ones of  
Staalh. Hoffman & Boerhaave  
which I think I have sufficiently  
considered in the preface to my first  
lines.

Having thus concluded what I  
have to deliver on the History of  
Medicine. Before I proceed any fur-  
ther I am led to observe that notwith-  
standing the propositions & exam-  
ples of Lord Bacon. Physicians even  
the professed Empirics were very neg-  
ligent in collecting facts or distin-  
guishing diseases. Sydenham ap-  
pears to have been the first who pro-  
ceeded properly in the way.

He never studied Medicine on  
a regular plan & therefore was not  
prejudiced in favour of any sect &  
pursued



pursued the study of medicine after a manner entirely new & his own, that is to say peculiar to himself. In the first Edition of his works he asserted that no man could become perfect in Medicine without understanding the theory of it, or proceeding on sound principles, tho' he knew all that had hitherto appeared were futile and ill founded, but this passage disappeared in all the subsequent editions and he appears to have been very little guided by it.

When he began the practice of Medicine he soon perceived the imperfect state of it, & was at a loss in every new case that occurred.

He knew that Medicines of efficacy were known, but saw at the same time that he did not know the nature of the disease or how to apply



them.

In consequence of this he set about making observations, and pointed out several successful methods of cure.

Boerhaave, who was the first in-  
deed who brought his works into re-  
pute considered him an excellent Prac-  
tical Physician. He studied with great  
care the nature of Epidemics & render-  
ed the study of them general, and the  
Royal Society of Medicine at Paris is  
instituted solely for the purpose of in-  
vestigating the nature of them. In  
short his example has produced the  
greatest improvement in the practice  
of medicine, & this from his observa-  
tions, and if such were continued -  
they would greatly shorten the redun-  
dancy of description which is observable  
in the History of diseases.



But while I recommend a collection of facts, I must assert it is always most useful when directed by the study of system and Proximate causes.

The effects of an opposite plan may be seen in the writings of M. Licutaud whose works I have considered in my preface.

I must next give you my opinion of what Books are best, & will give most assistance in the study of my Text Book.

In attending to this I must divide my Auditors into two classes - First - those who are beginning the study of the practice - And Secondly those who have heard me before.

To the first I must observe that few books will give them any assistance in studying my doctrines.



There are many books indeed -  
that treat of Practical subjects and  
which contain various & promiscuous  
doctrines - But those who are begin-  
ning the Practice study of the Practice  
of Medicine should learn one system  
of nothing else - To such therefore I  
can recommend few Books except my  
First Lines - Sometimes particular  
Books are necessary which I shall  
mention as we proceed.

The only additional Book I  
would put into your hands at present  
are Gaubius's Pathology to which I  
shall sometimes refer - The Synopsis.  
Nosology Methodica and my learned  
Colleague D. Gregorio's Conspectus.

But with the Second class of my  
hearers / Those who have heard me before  
or studied some other system) the case  
is very different It is proper for them



The subject.

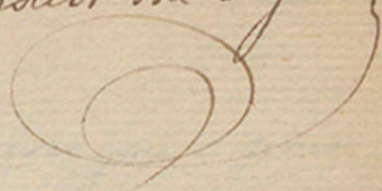
But if a student wishes to accompany me, he can only in my opinion read the Text. But Van Swieten with all his prolixity is a valuable writer, & at leisure the Student should read his Commentaries fully and carefully.

As to Hoffman, only a very small portion of his writings can at present be consulted, & the further study of them must be delayed - Indeed his system may be understood by reading only that part of it entitled *Medicinae Rationalis Systema*, which only amounts to one Volume, & is continued in the Second part of the first, and first part of the Second Volume of his works, but even this can be shortened by leaving out his *Inarationes Morborum* which make up near a half & are superfluous.

There is a translation of it but I



would in this, as well as in every other  
case advise you to consult the Original.





# Introduction

## I.

This paragraph gives you a general idea of the nature of Physic, a more concise definition may perhaps be expected, but this I hope will suffice.

In D. Boerhaave's definition of the nature of Physic he has omitted the prevention of diseases.

By discerning, I mean discovering a disease, which neither the patient nor the By-standers can observe of which the physician may. Such are those deviations of health which do not pain, & therefore are not noticed. I introduce these remarks to show that Physicians have not had a right idea of the nature of Physic - Neither Boerhaave nor Galbins have had a right idea, nor given a proper definition of disease. It is enough



enough to say that they defined it by  
its cause which is obscure / See the  
definition of Gaubius & Boerhaave /  
but a definition must not be taken from  
internals of obscure causes, but from  
externals of palpable circumstances.  
Boerhaave indeed in the beginning of  
his Institutions has given a proper  
idea of disease which we see.

## II.

This Art is a matter of the greatest  
importance. Physicians have al-  
ways observed, that diseases which  
resemble each other externally often  
differ in their causes & method of  
cure. A method of distinguishing  
them is therefore allowed by all to  
be necessary & can in my opinion  
be only effected by a methodical No-  
sology.

In every system of practice we



find mention made of Diagnostics, -  
but unhappily these have seldom  
been complete or accurate. and Phy-  
sicians have complained that dis-  
eases were not to be found by their  
description which were difficult and  
redundant, hence Pathognomic  
symptoms have been universally  
sought for but never discovered for  
they have very improperly been look-  
ed for in a single symptom, but this  
is not the method. The Ancient Em-  
pirics endeavored to distinguish  
diseases by the concurrence of symp-  
toms and they acted right in stu-  
dying diseases, therefore we should  
constantly attempt to reduce them to  
Genera & Species, establish a Nos-  
logy abstracted from the reasoning  
of proximate causes - I need not tell  
you that Bodies are sufficiently dis-



linguished when reduced to Genera  
of Species.

This is a method introduced  
within these 100 years, & was first  
applied to plants a little before  
the time of Dr. Sydenham, and he  
proposed that we should attempt  
the method of the Botanists in dis-  
tinguishing diseases.

Baglivi proposed the same,  
but the subject lay long untouched -  
till Sauvages about 50 years ago  
first attempted it. It is curious to  
observe the difficulty he lay under of  
how slow his progress was, for suc-  
cessive Editions appeared, & the  
usefulness of it being soon perceived  
& encouraged, two or three other at-  
tempts in the same were made.

I found them all extremely dif-  
ficult & imperfect and have Endeav.



oured to give a system of my own.  
I know it is far from being complete.  
It is however I believe more perfect  
than the others - I have heard it said  
it was impossible to form a perfect  
work of this kind, but tho it is diffi-  
cult it is not impossible.

The objections to it indeed seem  
now to be removed all over Europe,  
& D'Aubuis says that it has ad-  
vanced so as to give reason to be-  
lieve it will at length be brought to a  
state of perfection & I would recom-  
mend the Protagomena and Synop-  
sis Nosologiae Methodicae to your  
strict & frequent perusal.

### III.

The prevention of diseases as I  
before mentioned is omitted in Dr  
Boerhaaves definition of Physic -  
In speaking of the prevention of dis-



cases. I here use a language entirely new, for Physicians seem to have had but an obscure idea of this part of our Art & have imagined that to prevent diseases some additions to the system were necessary, but I say if health be properly established no additions is necessary.

We are solely to avoid the remote causes of diseases.

Before I proceed further I must take notice that the term Cause is understood very variously and vaguely, it seems indeed to be properly explained by my colleague Dr. Gregory alone. Both Gaubius and Boerhaave's ideas on the subject are very obscure & I think it necessary to deliver my ideas on the subject.

To one event many causes may concur or many things tend to pro-



duce one event.

Events indeed generally depend upon a series of causes. Of these ideas I shall give you a familiar example. A man is killed in a sea fight by a splinter flying from the side of the vessel & striking him in the brain, his death may be traced to a series of causes. The flying of the splinter was caused by the stroke of a cannon ball, the ball was forced in that direction by the explosion of gun powder, and that explosion was caused by a lighted match being applied to the touch hole of the gun, every one of these was a cause of his death, but they are to be divided into the immediate & the remote causes. The first of which the stroke of the splinter is in the language of Physic termed the Proximate & all the rest the Remote



Causes or in the language of Logicians  
they are divided into the Actual & possi:  
ble causes - The stroke of the splinter  
is termed the actual the other the pos:  
sible causes, only because the splin:  
ter might have gone in another direc:  
tion; The ball might have flown over  
the vessel of many other accidents -  
intervene. Gaurinus distinguishes  
them by the names of Causa Physica  
and Causa vera.

Sauvages following the German  
Philosopher Wolffius is fond of distin:  
guishing them by calling the remote  
Causes Principia, the Proximate  
Causa propria.

With regard to the remote Causes,  
they have generally been divided into -

Predisponent and Occasional, which  
signifies that in every Event there is  
not only an agent supposed but certain



circumstances in the body acted on, -  
which variously modify the action.

For instance, if a body fall from a cer-  
tain height on another, a certain effect  
will be produced, but this effect will  
be various according to the different  
nature of circumstances of the body un-  
derneath. If it be a Diamond it will be  
simply moved out of the place; if  
glass it will be broken, if wax its for-  
mer shape will be altered without  
its being moved out of the place or se-  
parated into pieces - These ideas ap-  
ply very particularly to Physic. The  
human body is in a different state in  
different circumstances & at different  
times, & the effects of causes will be  
different according to those different  
states of the body; for Example one  
man will in falling from an eminence  
have a limb broken if the fall will at  
the



The same time occasion as putting of  
Blood, while another who received a like  
fall & has the same limb broken will  
not be affected in a similar manner, this  
is owing to a difference of constitution, in  
one perhaps the lung is weak & at the  
same time over distended with blood, in  
the other a contrary state prevails.

We may give many other exam-  
ples of the same, thus, a circumstance which  
barely frightens a man making him shi-  
ver & look pale, will in a woman pro-  
duce convulsions, perhaps Epilepsy.

Remote causes then are properly  
divided into Predisponent & Occasional,  
the first of which always signifies a  
condition of the body more liable to be acted  
on by the occasional than usual, but with  
regard to both perhaps a little more accu-  
racy is necessary.

Some Gentlemen in writing Dispo-



tations at this University rank the whole of the remote causes under the title of Occasional causes, but I must observe that the term Occasional can never be properly introduced but when Predispositions are supposed to be present.

As remote causes can act without predisposition, so predisposing causes may produce disease without the assistance of Occasional.

Thus a Plethora of weakness of the lungs may arise to such a degree as to produce Hemoptysis without any Occasional causes - Gaubius finds the word predisponens not a propriety has employed the word Simina which he divides into Communia & Propria the first signifying the natural state of the body. The second predisposition to disease.



Now is the word Proximate Cause properly understood. We can scarcely distinguish between Boerhaave's Proximate of the disease itself. The Proximate cause is sometimes, but very seldom simple, generally compound. For example in Ascites; the cause of the External distension & internal fluctuation which constitute the disease is a collection of water which proceeds from increased exhalation, & that perhaps from a Schirrus Liver, - all these are to be considered as the Proximate cause, for whatever remains in the body during the disease, & which must be removed to cure the disease is the Proximate Cause.

I have thus explained the word Cause - Another term remains to be considered not properly understood. Symptom. It is commonly used



to express the state of the body in health  
as well as disease, but Galienus -  
justly confines it to disease, and the  
words Symptoms of health are certainly  
improper. It is for this reason I always  
use the expression Phenomena of health.

Symptoms are distinguished into  
three different kinds Symptomata.  
Morbi, causa, et Symptomatum.

The Symptomatum Morbi are  
those which are inseparable from the  
disease, thus the Fever, Dyspnoea  
Cough of pain of breast which attend  
Pneumonia are each Symptomata Morbi;  
strictly combined with & arising from it.

The Symptomata causa are those  
which arise from the Remote causes,  
tho' the name is sometimes impro-  
perly applied to the Symptomata  
Morbi, which always arise from the  
proximate cause. Thus in Pneumonia



The Coughs of Catarrh are Symptomata  
causa as not being essential to the  
disease and arising from the appli-  
cations of cold.

The Symptomata Symptoma-  
tum are those which arise again from  
the symptoms.

Thus in the same Pneumonia  
if the patient cannot lie down on  
one side, it is a Symptomata Sympto-  
matum, as not being necessary to the  
disease nor arising from the remote  
Cause - Symptoms have likewise  
been divided into Essential & Acciden-  
tal. The first are absolutely necessary  
to the disease & constantly occur in it, -  
the others are merely accidental.

Thus Pneumonia. The Fever Dysp-  
nea, Cough & pain of breast are Essen-  
tial symptoms, but if thro' the negli-  
gence of the nurse or other accident the



The patient's stomach is overloaded  
This a symptom merely Accidental.  
Symptoms have also been named  
Primary & Secondary.

Words which Gaubius uses in  
the same sense with the essential & acci:  
dental, but I take the words in the  
literal sense & mean only the differ:  
ent time of the disease when symptoms  
occur.

#### IV.

This brings us to the great ques:  
tion Whether Medicine is to be studied  
upon a Dogmatic Plan or an Empirical.  
Or whether we are to proceed on reasoning  
and knowledge of causes or on the dic:  
tates of Experience alone.

This is a question which has  
been agitated since the Earliest Ages  
of Medicine to the present day and  
therefore deserves to be considered.



Celsus has given an elegant account of the dispute as it stood in his time. And Leblach has, in relating it, given us a dissertation on the same subject.

The schools have taught Medicine on a Dogmatic plan for 2000 years, & I do not know than one Impiric System has ever appeared. W. Sienkand has attempted something of the kind, - but I have sufficiently considered his receipts in this way in my preface.

As Dogmatism has prevailed so long & so universally, a study of it is necessary to enable us to read the writings of different Medical Authors, as they have all wrote in a systematic manner.

But besides, I have said in the text that the cure of disease is almost unavoidably founded in the knowledge



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of their proximate causes. And I am  
very much inclined to say unavoid-  
ably. For I assert that the whole con-  
duct of business of life depends upon a  
knowledge, & that the extent of our know-  
ledge is great, in proportion as we  
are acquainted with them. Nature there-  
fore has implanted in us the strongest  
desire to discover them & this has ta-  
ken place remarkably in Physic. I  
never knew an old woman who did  
not enquire into the causes of every  
disease, & the meanest Apothecary-  
will act in the same manner tho their  
reasonings be equally absurd and in-  
consistent

Many people say that Dr.  
Sydenham never reasoned nor enqui-  
red into causes of diseases, but  
whoever looks into his book must  
immediately perceive the falsity of  
this



this assertion. Even Mr. Leitch -  
with all his objections to reasoning  
falls into it in several parts of his  
work.

In short an Inquiry into Law:  
is unavoidable, tho' it has often  
led to error than truths. We must -  
therefore endeavour to prevent it from  
misleading us, & the only method of  
effecting this is to study Medicine  
entirely upon a Dogmatic plan. for it  
is those only who know the imperfec-  
tion of sciences that can set bounds to  
their reasoning, & it is a thorough view  
of the subject & acquaintance with  
the grounds of reasoning which alone  
can teach us how to proceed or  
where to stop.

As our knowledge of the Institu-  
tion of Medicine, that is the Physick  
ogy, Pathology & doctrine of means,



by which sickness may be changed to health & health to sickness, is still so incomplete, the same objections that were made to the Dogmatism of Hippocrates, remains in some measure still in force, as in the case of motion for instance, the nature of it, & the structure of a muscle are entirely unknown. If we turn our attention on the other hand to the fluids, the nature of them is likewise undiscovered & the manner of secretion still unexplained, I could go on & show that our knowledge of Physiology is in many respects incomplete tho' introduced with confidence to explain the different functions. Tho' we are therefore a little wiser than our Ancestors we are still liable to error & I know no view of human knowledge so contemptible as the dis-



ferent opinions which has been entertained in Physics. Notwithstanding however these objections, we must attempt some doctrine of Proximate causes, Some will I know conclude that a search after such is to be altogether avoided.

But the arguments which lie against Theory lie ~~only~~ only against what it has generally been founded upon. Hypothesis.

I could easily shew that all the theories of the last age were generally founded upon false facts.

Thus, upon the idea that the blood was composed of Globules divisible into smaller ones &c. - Boerhaave, Martin, & others have founded many principles, but we now find all was lost labour, as what they supposed to have existed in reality



never did.

I would venture to produce many more instances, & I therefore say that we may avoid the errors of past ages by avoiding hypothesis "Initium Sapientie est, Sultitiam fugere."

My opinion indeed is that a perfect Dogmatical system cannot be expected, but I say that by avoiding former errors & following the plan laid down by Lord Bacon in his *Novum Organum* we shall go great lengths & acquire much assistance in conducting our reasoning & practice - A Collection of facts is the only foundation for a system, but from facts we may by induction draw some general principles which will be of material service - Generalization of facts is indeed in all cases a great step. For instance, In my treatise on cold I maintain I have established some general principles -



from established facts & principles to which its effects may be always reduced. and if I have succeeded in other parts I say it is by drawing general principles from established facts, but in drawing these principles great caution is necessary & our induction should always be simple & obvious.

I have said we should admit as a foundation for practice these reasonings only which are certain. The expression is certainly improper. There can be no mathematical demonstration in Physics & I would substitute the word highly probable. This is a conduct which I hope you will find satisfactory, not only guarding you against your reasoning but applying to practice.

But when this cannot be done, we must have recourse to experience alone, this however likewise requires its



cautions, & Physicians have not been sufficiently aware of the incomplete and fallacious state of Empiricism. When Empiricism was first introduced the age was neither calculated to make observations nor to pursue even an Empirical plan & it was therefore soon deserted, but tho' there are many of the present day who practice medicine on an Empirical plan, there are but few who are aware of its fallacious & incomplete state, many declaim against & condemn all theory but they make not a proper distinction. Hypothesis is properly enough condemned, but as a theory founded on facts may be introduced with advantage, a general condemnation is impertinent & absurd and indeed I have generally found it was the most ignorant who denounce it, & I have



observed that as few are capable of consulting experience as theory & that as many are misled by the one as the other.

I shall endeavour to shew, that a very small number of Physicians are able to consult with advantage either their own experience or that of others, for the first is often fallacious and the second frequently false. As for a system on an Empirical Plan I confess I knew nothing better than the lists of Recipes to be found in every book body, or a somewhat ornithat collection of Mr. Boyles or Mr. Wesley whose opinions in physics are as fanatic as in religion.

The fallacy indeed of Empiricism was long ago announced in the first Aphorism of Hippocrates, but the grounds for supporting it is so fallacious that they have not I think been properly examined.



The extent of difficulty of such an examination have deterred me from entering into it till very lately, but as what I should defer now may perhaps be deferred forever, I shall give you a sketch of my thoughts on the subject.

In considering the Causes of the fallacy of Empiricism & experience I shall

1<sup>st</sup> Consider how far we are to trust our senses. - In these every man places the greatest confidence, but the Sceptics, with some reason have asserted they are liable to deceit.

But tho we should not trust this assertion as far as they have done. I will venture to say, That observations made in this manner should be attended with some doubt, & diffidence.



With regard to quantity  
of number we may be sufficiently  
certain, but when we consider the se-  
condary qualities of Bodies. I say our  
Observations must be liable to make fal-  
lacy, since hardly any two persons ag-  
ree in their determinations respecting  
them.

I remember before Stop Watches  
were introduced into Scotland, that on  
consultations, very various opinions  
were entertained & always ascertained  
as to the quickness of the pulse,  
And even now, with respect to its other  
qualities of hardness - Softness &c.  
I will venture to assert that not  
two out of twenty will agree.

It is especially necessary in con-  
sidering the nature of observations -  
drawn from the senses to consider the  
nature of laws of Sensation itself.



And

1<sup>st</sup> Sensation is not always equal to the degree of impression, but is constantly varying.

2<sup>nd</sup> Sensation will be affected by the repetition of any impression, and always become weaker as the repetition proceeds.

3<sup>rd</sup> The succession of impressions has great effect in varying sensation, which will be strong or weak according to the nature of the proceeding impressions.

4<sup>th</sup> Sensation will be variously modified according to the degrees of agreeableness, or the contrary, which the impression excites.

What I have hitherto said relates to single qualities, but the qualities we are to examine are generally very compound, & our com:



plex ideas of things must therefore be  
very incomplete! a circumstance -  
which has given rise to the just-  
saying

Quam multo vidimus, quam  
pauca observamus.

Another fallacy likewise  
takes place, in ascertaining the  
relations of cause and effect.

The investigation of causes  
is the great business of all Science,  
but the fallacy in investigating them  
are many, & have given rise to all the  
false philosophy that has ever appeared,  
& the causes of the fallacy are what I  
shall endeavour to point out - The

1<sup>st</sup> Step in determining a cause  
is to make its presence certain, &  
in doing this all Hypothesis is to  
be rejected.

With regard however to the



prothesis I would wish to make two observations.

1<sup>st</sup>. That though it is to be entirely rejected in establishing Principles, it is not to be totally banished from the mind of men.

A man of genius may argue from an Hypothesis which he afterwards proves to be true, this was the case with the Great Newton. He first formed an Hypothetical idea of the motions of the heavenly Bodies which he afterwards established. And with the same precaution every person may be indulged in Hypothesis, & nothing leads more to Experimental Enquiry. A

2<sup>d</sup> Observation I have to make with regard to Hypothesis is, That it has been too often supposed that any Hypothesis which



so does every phenomenon may be  
looked on as established & demonstrated,  
but in every such proof of an hypothē-  
sis which I have seen many phe-  
nomena were admitted which never  
did exist & many omitted which really  
present a seeming solution therefore  
of all the phenomena is often a false  
support of hypothesis & therefore more  
direct proof of the presence of a cause  
is necessary.

In establishing a cause, if we  
observe that one effect always fol-  
lows the same cause, we may look  
upon such a cause as ascertained & es-  
tablished, but such observations in  
the animal economy are very dif-  
ficult. Our cautions therefore in this  
respect should not be adhered to too  
rigidly & some exceptions should  
be admitted a cause otherwise well es-



established, & we must consider that the body is acted on by different causes untried & unknown which may change the operation of a cause otherwise productive of a certain effect, - whence the difficulty of ascertaining the operation of medicines with any certainty &c.

It must therefore be allowed that what frequently & usually produces a certain effect must not be rejected - as the cause of that effect because it sometimes fails, & if in nine or even seven cases out of ten the same effect is produced, we may I think rest satisfied as to the certainty of the cause.

Another objection I would make to the general caution, viz, when an effect appears, not to reject the supposition of the general cause



of that effect because it sometimes fails,  
being present because it is not ap-  
parent. But I would likewise assert  
that the Newtonian rules are not  
to be admitted in the animal Econo-  
my tho' they may apply very just-  
ly to inanimate matter & I assert  
that many causes may in the hu-  
man body produce the same effect.

Another error in assigning  
causes is, that the vulgar generally  
attribute an event to the last most  
apparent circumstance, but such  
effect might have proceeded from  
causes present a long time and  
unheeded & unsuspected, such as  
an action of the heavenly bodies &c  
and other powerful causes are  
likewise sometimes unheeded, -  
such as contagion. In attempting



To discover the presence of power of which much fruitless labour has been lost by endeavouring to find them in the sensible qualities of the air.

Another source of error is in assigning causes, in attributing to support powers what nature herself has effected, for instance in determining the action of medicine for however some may object to the powers of nature the *Vis Medicatrix* nature or whatever else it may be termed, it is certain that diseases have been spontaneously cured, nay even against the efforts of Art.

Another case of fallacy in establishing causes is, that we are often disposed to reject all causes except those whose power we can in some measure explain, but this is certainly a wrong method of proceeding.



ing, as there are several powers in nature with which we are unacquainted, from this cause arose the many objections made to the peruvian bark on its first introduction, as Physicians could not account for its effects in Intermittent fevers. But another source of error arises from our not pushing the rule I last objected to far enough in some cases. For when the human mind can form no possible idea how a medicine can with the smallest degree of probability act upon the human body, when it is neither soluble in the fluids nor can act on the nervous system any opinions of its virtues may I think be rejected.

Thus the idea that cures can be performed by sympathy, by various charms unless when made known to the patient he may be entirely de-



sorted.

Another fallacy in assigning causes arises from the number of causes which may produce the same effect. I speak here not of proximate but remote causes which are commonly manifold & very often mistaken. These as I before mentioned are divided into the Predisponent and occasional. The latter may be often established as facts. But are often internal & obscure, but it is with regard to the predisponent our doubts principally arise. They may arise from an hereditary predisposition, from accidents in child bearing, in nursing, from the manner of life in early infancy & often from the state of the original Stamina & Malconformation of the parts, but as all these are not established with accu-



vacy but still remains intricate in  
theory much uncertainty must pre-  
vail in establishing Urns & Curves,  
& I would therefore advise you to  
consider my own & every other system  
of every Author you peruse, with dis-  
tinction & caution.

To conclude, I must observe  
that another source of false causes  
proceeds from a method of false rea-  
soning called by the Logicians a  
Dilemma, that is to say, when two  
or more causes are assigned to an  
effect, if one or more are proved  
wrong to conclude that the remain-  
ing supposed cause is actually the  
true one & to look on it as fully  
demonstrated.

Thus Mr. Porscar in consid-  
ering the nature of the Nervous  
system supposes in the first place



that they act either by their elasticity  
or by the motion of the fluids in them, &  
after having overturned the former opi:  
nion he concludes that the latter must  
be the right one, but this is certainly  
a wrong method of arguing & I think  
I could propose an opinion more pro:  
bable than either.

Another cause of the fallacy  
of experience is the number of false  
facts offered to the world.

Thus from experiments ei:  
ther from the inaccuracy of the Instru:  
ments, in skillfulness in employing  
them, & many other circumstances  
which Mr. Boyle calls the contingencies  
of experiment, we often find directly  
contradictory experiments appear:  
ed to.

Observations as I have shewn  
from the fallacy even of our senses



Of many other circumstances, liable  
to very great inaccuracy. & I therefore  
maintain that of the Observations in  
Physic which we at present possess.  
Two out of ten are inaccurate, in-  
complete & useless. & I say besides, that  
in the records of Physic there are ma-  
ny circumstances mentioned as facts  
which by the Authors were not even  
supposed to exist, & that many to  
support theories or supposed im-  
provements in practice have not scrup-  
pled to assert as Facts downright  
Lies. Such a conduct in Quacks or  
secret mongers need not be wondered  
at, but in men of Character is  
somewhat surprizing.

In such however the love of  
fame, or motives of interest have  
had such effect as really to take  
production of the conduct I have men-



tioned.

It is not a little surprising to me that what I have hitherto delivered as to the fallacy attending our judgment of Cause & Effect should by some be looked on as more to theory than experience, I know it is applicable to both, but as yet it is as much if not more so to the latter than to the former, for Gentlemen must consider that in establishing the power of any one medicine, it is by establishing the relation of Cause & Effect.

From all that has been said then it appears that the best institutions are liable to abuse, All moderns agree that the highest improvement, whether in Theory or Practice is to be obtained by a collection of facts, of hence all who wish



to acquire Medical Science attempt  
it by publishing experiments &  
Observations, but of these I must say  
the greater number are imperfect,  
if conducted or entirely fabricated  
in the closet, or at best from a few  
hints taken from the patients bed  
side, they are in the closet finally  
dressed up & completed.

Let it not be imagined that I  
intend to cry down experiment, but  
I venture to assert that the greatest  
number of pretended facts & observa-  
tions we at present possess are no-  
thing but a heap of falsehoods, &  
we may in the greatest number of in-  
stances say with the French, Grand  
Observation, grand Menteur.

I have thus endeavoured to  
shew the fallacious and impotent  
state of Empiricism, & must there-



you conclude, That medicine is to be studied on a dogmatical plan & that such a method will afford much assistance I hope to demonstrate to you in the following course. But at the same time I assert that Medicine is to be studied on a Dogmatical plan, we must, where that fails, - have recourse to experience.

We are not to adhere neither to Empiricism nor Dogmatism too strictly, but unite the advantages of both, guarding against the fallacies of each with the greatest attention, & proceeding with the greatest diffidence & caution.

Part 1<sup>st</sup>  
Of Pyrexia:  
VI.

These we consider first as being the most common & most important



ant of any. It has been complain-  
ed that I have in this instance in-  
troduced anew & unnecessary --  
name into Medicine, but it is as  
firm as old as Galen. It was not  
indeed commonly employed till  
introduced some years ago by  
Mr. Sauvages. - He uses it however  
in a different sense from mine, ma-  
king it synonymous with fever. I  
make Pyrexia the name of a Class -  
Fever of an Order belonging to this  
Class, but it has been so customary  
to use the word Fever as the name of  
a Class that it was long before I  
could break myself from it, but it is  
certainly improper, for instance, if  
in talking of the distinguishing  
marks of Pneumonia I should  
mention Fever. Dyspnoea &c. It  
would surely be an impropriety, as



you must there consider it as the ap-  
pellation of a class.

2 after beginning. The description  
requires more explanation.

Cold Shivering. It has been by  
some disputed, whether this cold  
shivering always precedes Pyrex-  
ia, or is necessary to constitute the  
disease of that class. It is however  
denied by very few & I am confident  
they are mistaken, as it is a circum-  
stance very universal. See Hoff-  
man where he begins Mulla febris &c.

I have often indeed observed  
that on asking a Patient labouring  
under one of the pyrexias, whether  
the disease began with any coldness  
or shivering, if he has answered in  
the negative, but on further enqui-  
ry you discover from himself or  
from the by-standers that it did ac-



actually take place, for it is so inconsiderable as to be overlooked.

The objection above made - leads me to another observation. I would wish to make as Prefatory to my whole Course Viz<sup>t</sup>. That in ascertaining facts, I do not mean that they are constantly & universally present, but when exceptions do not amount to more than one in a thousand; as I am sure in the case with regard to coldness of shivering in fevers, I shall overlook them.

Increased heat & frequency of Pulse. So these likewise tho' they are very general there are some exceptions.

The Ancients who were desirous of distinguishing diseases by one Symptom made increased heat the distinguishing mark of fevers.

Splenis de la Boe nucleam



increased frequency of Pulse the Diagnostic of the same idea was adopted by Boerhaave & the generality of Physicians before him, but as I before observed a concurrence of symptoms is necessary to form a character of a disease, To these at the desire of my learned Colleague I have added

Interruption & disorder of several functions for example there are few fevers without either headach, sickness at stomach, Loss of appetite or some other affection of the functions, I have therefore inserted it that we may omit nothing which can assist us in distinguishing the disease. I have however added particularly some diminution & in the animal function a circumstance which takes place as universally as any other.



Book 1.  
Chap: 1.  
Of Fevers  
VIII.

In treating of Fevers I shall use in  
treating of others

- 1<sup>st</sup>. Relates the Phenomena.
- 2<sup>d</sup>. Establish the Proximate Cause.
- 3<sup>d</sup>. The remote Cause.
- 4<sup>th</sup>. The Prognosis And
- 5<sup>th</sup>. The method of Cure.

Fevers. I use the word in its strict  
sense for it has in general been too  
vaguely applied.

In all other diseases of the Chap VIII  
some topical affections, but take no-  
tice I say essential of primary the mean-  
ing of which words I have before explain-  
ed to you. Essentially signifying a  
symptom necessary to & inseparable  
from a disease. Primary is taken in



the literal sense. This assertion to be sure is not without its doubts, as I suspect that Synocha never appears without some topical affection, but this we shall consider more at large hereafter.

#### IX

1<sup>st</sup>. Physicians have been more in the humour of multiplying the distinctions of species of Fevers than in reducing them to as few heads as possible & giving sufficiently distinct characters.

2<sup>d</sup>. It is indeed a difficult task to discover the circumstances common to the whole order.

I expect to find them in Inter-mittents as being the most regular, but I say as most commonly formed because even in these <sup>one</sup> there is a great variety.



## X.

1. Luggishness in motion &c This is the lazitude of Authors, but as it is the general term & has often been improperly employed, I thought it best to describe the appearances more distinctly

2. Stretching. This is the Ramdulation of Medical Authors, it is the only term I could find in the English language to convey the idea.

3. Extremities become pale. The nails frequently become livid, tho they often are as pale as the rest of the extremities

4. Features shrank The nose becomes sharp, the eyes sunk & cheeks collapsed.

5. Bulk diminished. That the whole bulk of the body is diminished is proved by Rings falling off the fingers at the commencement of a fever which were tight before.



6. Skin constricted All the different Countries in Europe have agreed in comparing this appearance to that of a Gooses skin stripped of its feathers. This takes place from the other parts of the skin being contracted, & the papillae consequently pushed out. You would I am sure immediately ask me how this was effected. But I am now relating the phenomena in which all sort of reasoning is to be most religiously refrained from, & the manner in which it is effected will become to be more properly considered hereafter.

7. At the coming on I<sup>t</sup> has been disputed by some whether the coldness takes place, but I am certain it does most frequently.

8. Rigors This word has been used by Medical Authors to signify the cold stage of the fit. Thus Sydenham "calor et rigor



alternativum" I use however only in the strict sense as you may observe in the text.

(9. But for sometime continues dry.

This is very generally the case, tho' there are some exceptions.

10. Forehead. This moisture appears indeed in every other case in sweating, first on the forehead.

We find likewise that in all the Exanthemata except the milium eruption, the Pustules appear first on the forehead & so extend downwards.

11. Restored. Their ordinary state is certainly in a great measure restored, tho' perhaps never entirely. They approach however nearer to the natural state than before.

## XI.

Stages. The different parts of the same paroxysm have been very generally cat.



led "fits" as the Hot fit &c, but the mode of expression is improper. The word stages should be employed, it has been likewise common to divide the paroxysms into two stages, but I maintain that there are three distinct ones, for the dryness of the skin generally continues for sometime after the heat comes on.

I have thus given you a description of a pure Intermittent fever, which I would advise you to compare with the description of Boerhaave & Hoffman. It will not I hope appear vanity in me to inform you that Van Daulberen a Professor at Leyden has recommended to his Pupils as the most concise description, & as a model for such descriptions.

The description of a disease is to be considered in two lights. The Character & History.



In the first we endeavour to distinguish them from every other disease, & in the Second, relate what afterwards appears, of which, tho' necessary to be known is not necessary to form the character.

The first part of the description I have already given, the Second is contained in the following Paragraphs, but as I have in them given a very full account, & as a knowledge of the different particulars is only to be acquired by frequent study & perusal, I shall again mention them over. Whoever would wish to be more particularly informed may consult D Staahl, whose descriptions are remarkably full tho' indeed often very redundant

NB No Comment on the following Paragraphs.

XXIII.

Paroxysms differ in several par:



Particulars. The Phenomena are in different degrees. The Hot or Cold fits are frequently not properly formed. Another variety that is more frequent is. That there is no sweating stage. The time the different stages generally occupy also varies. The general proportion is, the Cold & Hot stages are generally one hour each. The sweating stage  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

Take notice however that this paragraph contains the foundation of all the varieties.

#### XXIV.

1. It is very seldom This however sometimes takes place.

2. Apyrexia. The term intermission would, as we should soon see, be liable to ambiguity.

3. Times A Quartan has been known to continue twenty years together.



1. Quotidian. Many respectable Authors, particularly Mercurialis in Italy & Rivierius in France have denied the existence of any such species of Intermittents. And the Authors I have named assert, that in the course of 40 years experience they never met with one. And that what we looked on generally as such are really double.

Tertian. A double Tertian is a species of Intermittent in which a Paroxysm occurs every day, but instead of the Paroxysm of every succeeding day agreeing in the time of their accession &c.

They come on at different hours, but the Paroxysms of every second day agree exactly. For the fits of the Monday of the Wednesday of Tuesday and Thursday for instance, come on at the



same hour & are perfectly similar. This circumstance however must be owing to their more Southern situation, for in my practice I have observed the pure quotidian much more frequent than the double Tertian Intermittent.

2. But all other. You will find mention made in the Books of the Febris Quintana - Sextana &c as recurring - every 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> day or at longer intervals such do really occur, but I took upon them to be mere "irregularities" &c In this opinion I am seconded by many Authors, especially Senac to whose work "de febrium intermittenrium natura" I must refer you.

## XXVI.

1. Observe this is a fact of which I make very particular application. The contrary I know has been alledged, but I believe the assertions have arisen from



mistakes, if it has however really happened, it is only a solitary exception.

2. Remission. This applies particularly to the hot stage of state of the pulse. Thus if the latter falls from 120 to 100. I look on it as a pretty considerable remission.

No Comment. on Par: 27.

### XXVIII

1. In some. It has been common enough in systems to deny this assertion and to pretend that such a fever as what has been termed Contment, really does exist. I can by no means however join the opinion, for though I found great difficulty to mark the exacerbations in fever. I constantly found on paying a sufficient degree of attention that they really did take place.

Boerhaave seems never to have entertained a doubt that such a fever



did really exist. But a strict disciple of his Dr. De Haen asserts in his Thesis, that no such fever ever takes place.

Vogel Vide "Synopsis Nosologiae Febris continua." & Brendelius are of the same opinion, so that I am not singular in this opinion.

2. Continuent. The continuance of the fever is chiefly to be distinguished by the state of the heat & pulse, but it is very difficult to fix the frequency of Pulse, necessary to constitute fever. Dr Haller says, that every pulse above 90 are febrile & no others. But I know several people in perfect health whose pulse is generally above 90, & I have frequently met with fevers in which the pulse was not above 70 or 80.

### XXIX

1. A fuller explanation of this will be afterwards delivered.



2. One Paroxysm, not strictly true, but very generally so.

3. Remission twice. This is a circumstance little observed by the generality of Physicians, but I have frequently taken notice of it.

### XXX

1. The Paroxysm of the Quanta is generally about six hours. The Quotidian longer.

2. Quasi. Its cold fit is sometimes very obscure & little observable, if the Paroxysm of a Tertian exceed 12 hours it is termed "Tertiana notha or spuria".

All the above facts I am to make a very particular application to here: after.

### XXXI

1. Sometimes. It frequently happens

2. Protracted Thus the length of the Paroxysm of the Tertian intermittent is



increased from 8 hours perhaps to 10 or 12  
before it becomes Lethal.

Chap. II.<sup>a</sup>  
Of the Proximate Cause  
of Fevers.

No Comment: on Par: 32

XXXIII.

1. This is one of the most difficult -  
problems in Physic, but however difficult,  
I have attempted it. If I should not suc-  
ceed in discovering it. I hope at least to  
put you in a proper train of investiga-  
tion, which I think has never yet been  
done. And I expect besides to throw  
some new light on other parts of the  
Animal Economy. (For Van Swieten  
Acknowledges that Boerhaave did  
not pursue a proper plan).

XXXIV.

I must here again remind you of  
my former opinions relative to the Cause



of Effect which actually applies in the present case. It has been generally acknowledged that no fever exists without being produced by a cold stage, & I think I can assert that horror never occurs without being followed by a hot fit. And Boerhaave in the Aphorisms quoted, has seen the matter in the same light.

#### XXXV

1. Every diminution of the natural colour argues that the Blood does not flow in sufficient quantity to the surface, which proves that the force of the heart & large arteries is diminished.

The Shrivelling, shews the same & we are likewise to consider the degree in which these take place.

2. Energy The brain is not merely a passive organ, besides the power of the will first exercised there it possesses a power in consequence of impulses



made on other parts, of determining its influence to them, given independent of these it is constantly determining its influence to muscles of other parts, and thereby supports their sensibility and power.

Languor therefore of other such symptoms must depend upon a diminished state of that organ.

3. Imperfect Sensations Van Swieten has given one of the strongest instances of this, in a case where a red hot Iron was applied to the sole of a persons foot in the cold stage of fever which was burned to the bone unperceived, & as the energy of the brain is necessary to preserve the different sensations, a weakness in them shows a diminution of energy.

4. Feeling of cold while the body is warm To account for this Phenomenon is a problem which has puzzled every



Physician. without entering into the matter too sublimely. I shall attempt to account for it. From several circumstances it is certain that there is some interruption of communication in the first stage of fever between the brain & external parts & as the idea of cold is excited in the sensorium commune & merely from the absence of heat, it is easily perceived how the patient in that stage of fever complains of such sensation.

5. Heart The action of the heart has been attributed to the vis insita, or in:herent power from its contraction after it is taken out of the body, but not to say that this idea has been carried too far, it is certain that the vis insita itself depends originally upon the brain, & is supported by it & no power therefore can act upon the vis insita of the heart but by first acting upon the brain & diminishing the vis nervosa & it is in this



manner that the different passions variously affect & agitate the heart.

### XXXVI.

1. Sedative Any power that diminishes motion of the powers of motion in the human body may be termed Sedative. Now if we know the power of a cause applied, & that the effect of that power is on the application of it always produced, - which appears to be the case in the former paragraph, the relation of cause & effect is clearly proved. Cold & fear certainly act by their debilitating power & that contagion & miasmata act in the same manner will be afterwards proved. Another very strong proof that the symptoms of fever depend on debilitating causes, which are to be relieved by strengthening, Tonic & stimulating powers, for we shall hereafter endeavour to show that even all the medicines which have



been even employed with success in Intermittents belongs to these classes. Celsus says that when once a paroxysm is formed, it is again brought on by debilitating powers, & best prevented by strengtheners.

The only difficulty in this point is with regard to the other orders of Pyrexia, but these we shall afterwards consider, we speak here of fevers as strictly denominated.

#### XXXVII.

1. In what manner. Take notice of what I advance, when treating of Causes and Effects. when we can discover the mode of operation of a cause it is very satisfactory. but tho' we should not be able to accomplish this, if the supposed cause is always followed by one Effect we should not hesitate in pronouncing it the next cause in whatever unknown manner it produces the effect.



XXXVIII.

1. This is I think a clear definition of the vis medicatrix nature, an idea as old as any in the records of Physic. The celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ in the beginning of his treatise on Acute diseases supports the idea of such a power existing in the strongest manner. But if you would wish to see it fully proved I would recommend to your strict perusal Gaubius's Pathology § 633.

XXXIX.

1. Gaubius takes particular pains to support this idea.

2. Cold applied. This I say produces all the phenomena of Intermitents, if a person be thrown into a cold river & then taken out Tremors. Successions &c come on, if he be then put to bed a hot stage will be formed & a profuse sweat break out. The late D. Morgan in his Mechan: cal



cal Practice of Physic advises in Inter-  
mittents to have the patient thrown into  
the cold bath, taken out & put to bed, for  
the cold stage of sweating produced by  
this will prevent those which would nat-  
urally be formed. I therefore maintain,  
that as a cold stage produced by art is  
serviceable or similar one is excited by  
nature, for the same purpose

#### XL.

1. Spasm. Spasms is a constriction of  
muscular fibres more violent & durable  
than natural.

It is sufficiently distinguished  
from convulsion in my Physiology, such  
a constriction of fibres round any ves-  
sel produce a narrower passage. The  
"Constrictio vasi propria" of Boer-  
haave which produces the suppressed  
excretions, for an account of which -  
see § XVI.



2. Weaker action The fibres of the body are in a constant state of contractility. If you withdraw therefore the distending force a shrinking of the external parts, Paleness &c will be the consequence.

This is the reason that in Syncope all these phenomena takes place. But that there is another cause which in fevers operates in producing these effects is I think pretty evident; in almost every increased action of the heart &c &c we see a sweat produced as if intended to subvert its bad effects. In <sup>the</sup> first stage of fever however no such phenomenon appears (See Hoffman) besides after some parts have become relaxed if the sweat has flowed, other parts of the skin remain constricted. Tumors which even unaccompanied matter have sometimes disappeared & never again returned, all which with other observations clearly



I think prove that there is present in the beginning of febrile paroxysms an activity of spasmodic constriction of the extremity of the vessels.

In the end of this paragraph I have made a wrong reference to parts of the works of Hoffman as they stand at present. I should have referred you to the 1<sup>st</sup> Tom Pag. 2<sup>d</sup>. Prolegomena Art. 4<sup>th</sup> and you will find further illustration in the 1<sup>st</sup> Chap: of the 2<sup>d</sup> part under the article of Febris Tertiana.

### XLI.

1. Thus far has Hoffman gone if had he stuck to these ideas, his opinions might have been better received, but he falls into Theoretical speculations on the nature of the fluids purely hypothetical.
2. Cause Hoffman thought it owing -



The remote causes

## XLII.

Take notice that Gaubius observes that when the powers of nature attempt to expel any thing noxious to the human system a Spasm is produced.

## XLIII.

I now proceed to make what I think a necessary addition to the ideas of Hoffman.

## XLIV

1. That an atony should subsist in the extreme vessels agrees very well with the idea that a debility has been induced. But that an Atony and Spasm should subsist together is not easily accounted for, we might perhaps say that while an atony subsisted in the course of the vessels themselves a Spasm was induced



on the Sphincter at their extremities,  
but waving all such Theoretical con-  
jectures, I own it is difficult, may in-  
deed nearly impossible to account for  
it, or establish it by reasoning. I look  
upon it however as a matter of much  
greater consequence & advantage to  
establish & prove the fact, in which  
I think we may proceed a great way

2. Consent is when an affection raised  
in one part is communicated to another  
to which the cause is not applied, -  
Every writer has taken notice of the con-  
sent of parts, and almost all agree  
that the stomach is the most remark-  
able organ in this respect of any in the  
body, its consent with the surface of the  
body has been by these writers sup-  
ported by observing the phenomena  
which take place in the Eanthemata,  
it may likewise be proved by several



Other facts.

The body is from several other causes under a constant waste & decay, which is only to be supplied by the aliment taken into the stomach, and were we allowed in any case to reason from final causes, we would be led to conclude that provident nature would so order it that whatever increased the one should likewise augment the desire of taking in the other.

Now this we find in fact to be the case. The discharge of sweat & the appetite for food both depend upon a proper tone in the vessels & fibres of the surface of the body and stomach, & we find therefore, that whatever increases the tone on the surface of the body & consequently sweating increases the appetite & the contrary.

This proceeds however on the sup:



position the contractility of the fibres of stomach, an opinion we shall next consider - The cause of appetite and hunger is pretty obscure D. Haller finding appetite connected with a certain vacuity of the stomach, supposed it was produced by the texture of the sides of that viscus against each other.

This idea however cannot be admitted, for its sides never touch each other as it always preserves its circular section, supposing however they did approach it in its most empty state filled & lined with such a quantity of a mucous & viscid fluid as to prevent its even being the cause of appetite & hunger.

Another common opinion is, that as the stomach empties itself of its contents - The remaining parts



Become more & more acid, & stimulating it produce hunger. I have supposed this idea supported by many facts, as that Acids, such as Vinegar &c. increase the appetite.

The state of the Acrimony however must be very unequal & quite inconsistent with the regular returns of appetite - It cannot therefore account for the phenomena.

In my Physiology I have asserted as asserted that appetite depends upon the degree of contraction in the muscular fibres of the stomach, which idea I think is strongly supported by the consideration that all the powers which increase appetite are those that encrease the tone of the fibres of the stomach - as will appear more clearly hereafter when we treat of Dyspepsia.

3?



3<sup>d</sup> Cold. Boerhaave asserts that exercise in cold weather such as skating is one of the most powerful means of promoting both perspiration & appetite. Every practical writer agrees in the remark.

4. Debility. I could bring enough of proofs that these symptoms all depend upon debility, for tho' vomits act by their stimulating power, vomiting is frequently induced by debility in fainting fits, & vomiting mostly comes on which can be accounted for in no other manner, & Opium, the most powerful of Sedatives often induce it. I know several who cannot take a small dose at night without vomiting before or next morning.

The ceasing of nausea and vomiting in fevers when the sweat breaks out of the observation of Sydenham &



would call in the language of Lord Bacon *experimentum Crucis*, in support of my opinion

It is likewise observed by in the account of the last great Plague in London that as soon as the sweat appeared the vomiting ceased.

5. Emetics. This I have frequently practised in the Infirmary here at all the different periods of the cold stage of fevers, & it is now known that Emetics given before the cold stage of fevers frequently prevent the formation of it

6. Cold water I shall hereafter give you two quotations from Celsus, which shew the practice of some Physicians in his time in Intermittents. They let the thirst arise to a very high degree & then gave the patient large draughts of water, which threw them into a



profuse sweat, which prevents the formation of the paroxysm. Our Saline mixture acts by its refrigerant power in the same manner viz: by increasing the tone of producing a sweat. - I might here add much more in support of these opinions, but as it would be trespassing on your time and as I think the proof of them sufficiently clear I shall proceed.

Dr. Jackson a late Professor in his Dissertation on Sympathy, endeavours to controvert some of my opinions, but I shall not delay to point out the fallacy of his arguments.

#### XLV.

1. Delirium There is hardly a fever of any duration or degree that is not accompanied with delirium.

2. Inequality This is an old doctrine



For a more full explanation of which see  
Vol. 4<sup>th</sup> § MDXL. to MDL.

3. Cold Stage. Sir John Pringle gives  
us an account of a fever which prevailed  
in the Army for sometime in which a  
delirium was always the first symp-  
toms that appeared.

## XLVI

1. I have thought this paragraph  
referred to the proofs of my opinion for-  
merly delivered, that the remote cau-  
ses are sedative powers is I think  
sufficiently proved in ~~XXXVI~~. but -  
They will be more fully considered -  
hereafter.

2. Extreme vessels If the Energy is  
diminished in the brain, we might  
argue that it must be most dimin-  
ished in the parts farthest situated  
from that organ. Just as the circula-  
tion the greater the distance from the -



heart, but laying aside all reasoning  
I think I have sufficiently proved  
the fact.

3. Indirect. This language may  
not be understood, these powers which  
excite motion in the different parts -  
are termed stimuli, & where their  
power is evident & action immedi:  
ate they are called direct, but there  
are many powers which produce a si:  
milar effect, whose manner of operating  
we cannot explain & which seem at-  
first rather productive of the contrary.  
These are termed Indirect.

4. Cold Stage & Spasm. The fact is so  
but I shall not attempt to explain it see  
XXXIX and XL.

4. Continues so. Hoffman would  
say till the spasm was overcome,  
but I assert that the restoration of sweat  
requires the restoration of the tone of the



extreme vessels which was lost. There is  
no difficulty indeed in comprehending  
any part of this doctrine, but that an  
atony & spasm should subsist toge-  
ther, but the fact is so, & the necessity of  
this supposition will I am sure appear  
more necessary on consideration. In  
most cases there is no difficulty in ex-  
plaining how this increased energy is  
produced. But in some however while  
the action of the vessels continues to de-  
crease, resolution of the fever is obtained.  
I rest the matter entirely upon facts,  
asserting likewise that it directs to a  
proper practice, & that the objections to  
it are drawn from solitary cases which  
can never be explained by any system,  
& I expect that in the course of these  
lectures my opinions will acquire  
further illustration.



1. *Sentor.* When the opinions of Aristotle & Galen began to decline, the next new system was that of Descartes, who attempted even a treatise on the animal Economy as soon as the circulation was discovered, & it was found that a free motion of the blood was necessary to health, it immediately occurred to Philosophers and Physicians that whatever obstructed this free circulation must be the cause of the disease, in this they were perfectly right but knew nothing of the Nervous system, & sought for this obstructing cause in the fluids themselves. It was an idea indeed as old as Aesclepiades, and Descartes immediately took it up, it was soon universally received & has continued the prevailing opinion nearly to the present day.



But it was never applied so extensively to Pathology as in Boerhaaves system.

2. Suddenness. Van Swieten observes that a man in an ague, half an hour before the fit comes on thinks himself in perfect health & says in such a state it is impossible a general viscidit<sup>y</sup> could prevail, & there is besides no proof that such does exist.

It has however been imagined that tho' it does not in such a state prevail, it may be very suddenly induced, but Van Swieten argues strongly against this idea & there he first introduces the  $\tau\omicron\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\pi\eta\epsilon\upsilon$  or *Impetum faciens* of Hippocrates, & goes on to give proofs that the phenomena depend upon the nervous system or moving powers.

I think this reasoning perfectly just, & am surprized it only openly attacked by



by Mr. Senae, it appears to me however -  
to proceed from a *jealousie de Comité*  
between two *Comitii Archæonum*, -  
for Senae is not consistent with him-  
self elsewhere when he refuses all the  
phenomena of the cold stage to the Ner-  
vous system

XIX.

1. Noxious matter This has been an  
universal doctrine from Hippocrates  
to Boerhaave, & it may appear very bold  
in me to attack it, but I shall endeavour  
to show that it rests upon a very uncer-  
tain foundation. Authority I think  
should have no weight, as we now find  
the Philosophy of Aristotle perfectly ex-  
ploded. Why should the Authority of  
the Ancients in Medicine be more re-  
garded? who ignorant of Anatomy, Na-  
tural Philosophy or Chemistry were,  
I assert unable to draw just conclusions.



And as for the authority of the schools - since, I must say that the generality of Physicians have been servum pecus imitatorum following implicitly and without enquiring what ever was delivered to them.

2. Cold, fear. Nobody will say that either of these powers, which have frequently produced perfect fevers, can introduce any morbid matter into the blood - The sweat which constantly attends has given suspicion that a morbid matter was always present which was in this way expelled. But sweat constantly attends an increased action of the heart & arteries, & we see here it attends fevers where no morbid matter can be supposed present.

3. Hemorrhagy. Artificial or spontaneous when not iops was lost, which on computation is not above the 60<sup>th</sup> part



of the whole mass, so that not above a 60<sup>th</sup> part of the morbid matter could have been expelled.

2. Collected if this discharge was made in the way of an ordinary secretion, as that of Urine &c, there may be some probability in the idea, but this will not apply to the vessels of the nose, from which a discharge of pure blood has cured the disease. And when we consider that the same effect has followed an artificial Hemorrhagy, it is fully sufficient to overturn the idea.

3. Concoction. From Hippocrates to Boerhaave this doctrine has likewise been received I may say universally, and it is curious to observe that Whiston, after asserting that spasm is the cause of fever, enters as fully into this hypothetical idea as any of the rest. In reading therefore of his works



you should be on your guard as to this particular.

5. In certain cases In the small pox for instance, we see that the noxious matter is thrown out exactly of the same nature with that introduced & continues from age to age to produce exactly similar changes in our system, & though we cannot prove so clearly the same thing with regard to other contagions yet their continuing constantly of the same nature & constantly producing the same diseases renders it sufficiently clear that no change in their nature is produced by this supposed concoction.

5. That the fever often terminates, as in the same small pox, in which after a few pustules have appeared the fever entirely ceases very frequently so that the idea of expulsion being necessary to remove fe.



fever is as hypothetical as that of concoction.

6. without waiting. Physicians supposed a certain time necessary for the concoction, & we find in Sydenham an odd idea of this kind with respect to fevers. He observes that continued fevers generally last about a fortnight, & that the Tertians often spontaneously terminate after seven paroxysms which amount to nearly the same time and makes a similar observation with regard to the Quartan. He concludes therefore, that as such a length of time seems necessary to the concoction we should not attempt the cure of Tertians till the seven paroxysms be past &c.

But we can cure a Tertian, after three or even one paroxysm has come on, without waiting the supposed necessary time, & as for continued fevers, tho' I do



not imagine they have been so often cured  
by James's Powder as the Partisans of  
it pretend - I am convinced they have  
often been suddenly stopped by this and  
other Antimonials.

Albertus an Italian Physician  
says that the Bark cannot cure Inter-  
mittents without some evacuation -  
this however is perfectly false & Van  
Swieten endeavours to prove it so, but  
being contrary to the Boerhaavian sys-  
tem says that something very subtle  
may exude from the innermost parts  
of the Nervous system.

On the whole therefore I must say,  
That doctrines of Morbific matter, Cor-  
rosion &c are ill founded, frivolous &  
absurd. And it will appear that my  
ideas on this subject will I have al-  
ready introduced a change in the  
language of system of Physic, as the old



opinions respecting them seem to be discredited by many modern Physicians.

## L.

1. This paragraph is to prevent many possible false consequences which may arise from my former assertions. That a putrescency of the fluids ever takes place in the living body has been denied of late especially by D. Millman, but I shall here after give my reasons for differing from him, & will I hope sufficiently prove his ideas on this subject groundless.

## II.

1. Bile. This is an idea which has ever lately prevailed very much, & is principally supported by the very learned & ingenious Mr. Senac, it is even at present very prevalent on the continent.

2. Vomiting. Any person who has attended to the effects of emetics will readily grant this. It arises perhaps merely from



from the compression of the liver & of the peristaltic motion, but it appears likewise probable that Emetics thro' the gall bladder & duct itself into contractions

3. accumulated The ingenious Dr. Mercuri long ago observed in dissecting those who died in the cold stage of Intermitents that the blood was collected in greater quantity than usual in the large vessels about the heart and system of the Vena portarum, & such an increased quantity of blood must induce an increased secretion of bile.

4. Cholera. A disease principally of Hot climates, Sydenham says it was generally confined to the Dog-days in England & my observation is finely illustrated by Dr. Cleghorn, who says, that in Minorca, where the Summer is very hot it is a frequent dis-



case, but occurs sooner or later as the Summer heats set in at an early or late period.

5 without fever. This is a principal argument against Bile's being the cause of Intermitents, & as we will hereafter shew that they almost always arise from Marsh Effluvia, we need not I think hesitate a moment in determining from which power they arise.

6. Redundance. The same heat which produces Redundance of bile produces also an increased exhalation of Marsh effluvia — But those that live in the high Countries, although the bile is at this time secreted in greater quantity are not afflicted with Intermitents, while those in the low countries almost constantly are, of which we have instances in



the neighbouring Counties of Essex. Here:  
ford &c in England.

Besides all these considerations  
it is not explained how an increased  
quantity of or altered quality of bile  
could produce fevers, or how the reme-  
dies which are found most success-  
ful in curing these diseases, such  
as the bark &c can affect the fluids.

## LII.

1. Fluids. This tho' so contrary to  
the Boerhaavian system is supported  
by Van Swieten (Vide etiam Senac  
de figure febrile.)

## LXII.

1. Diathesis Phlogistica. This is the  
apathetic condition which is the  
cause of the fever of the throat &c



Chap: III.  
Of the Difference  
Of  
Fever

LIII.

I am going to enter upon a very difficult subject, & I must own that this Chapter gives me as little satisfaction as any in my book.

It is pretty full upon the subject instead therefore of reading the text & commenting on it I shall sum up the whole doctrine in as clear a manner as possible & leave you to consult this Chapter at your leisure

LXII.

1. Diathesis Phlogistica I here anticipate a doctrine which I shall endeavour to prove & illustrate more fully hereafter. —



Diversity. As for example in the nosology of Sage. Linnaeus &c. but most of these distinctions are very frivolous, & I must say it is very absurd to attempt a distinction of diseases in a manner which cannot be applied till the disease is cured, which is exactly the case with those distinctions introduced from the different duration of the disease, but I besides deny that these differences do constitute a variety.

We have lately published by D. Seltz of Berlin a Book entitled Pyretologiae rudimenta. A more incorrect book I have never seen.

We attempt to distinguish diseases by their obscure causes, and multiplies the Genera & species of fevers beyond all bounds.



## LXVII.

1. Inflammatory & Nervous. It is surprising that Physicians on the Continent should have remained so long blind to this distinction which has prevailed in Britain since the time of Willis.

2. Synocha. A doubt has arisen whether a fever of this kind ever exists, without being combined with some topical inflammation, but tho' the instances are rare such a fever does really exist.

## LXIX.

1. Only a variety. But when varieties or species differ very materially they are in practice to be distinguished as Genera.

## LXX.

1. Species. I have established two in the nosology (which see).

There are however in the Typhus Petriaticales some different species



but I think they are as yet by no means properly distinguished. And I must say that great care should be taken in marking these varieties.

It was an opinion of Sydenham that Epidemics changed their nature every year. But I must say it is my opinion that this idea is ill founded, & that the apparent difference arises from the circumstances here mentioned. I am sorry to see that the Society Royale at Paris proceeded in their enquiries on a supposition of this diversity.

## LXXII.

From the dissolved. The coagulata lymph is that part of the blood which gives cohesiveness to its different parts, but this cohesive power is by putrefaction entirely destroyed. When blood therefore drawn out does not coagulate when it runs off by various outlets &c, it has been



been almost universally allowed that a putrefaction, at least an incipient one has taken place. The only person that has denied it is Dr Milman, who allows the facts mentioned, but accounts for them in a different manner. But I hope I shall hereafter prove to you pretty fully that they depend primarily on putrefaction.

### LXXIII.

1. Which of the two. Thus it is difficult to determine whether the *Tertiania pleuritica* Sauvages, belongs to the section of Intermitents or to that of the Phlegmasæ. as it has sometimes been cured by blood letting. Sometimes by Bark &c - In such cases therefore a distinction must be difficult.

### LXXIV.

Rectis. See all the different species of Sauvages every one of which are Symp: tomatic.



## LXXV.

Distinction Very few have attempted to explain the differences of Intermittents except Forte who has given us a genealogical table of them, such an one I would advise you to attempt as an exercise, & you will find much assistance in the Nosology - I once attempted & succeeded tolerably well in some places, but failed in others especially in the Intermittents.

## LXXVII.



## Chap: IV.

### Of the Remote Causes of the Fever

#### LXXVI.

1. Direct. It is surprising how Physicians have stuck to this idea - (vide Boerhaave §500. where nine tenths of the causes he enumerates are of this kind) & they seem I must say to have no suspicion of any other. Hoffman among the rest falls into the same train of thinking (see his enumerations of them causes materiales of fevers).

Evidence Nine of Ten of Boerhaaves causes materiales scarcely produce fever.

#### LXXVII.

Phenomena. Debility to Direct stimulus should bring on immediately - an increase of frequency of pulse.



## LXXVIII.

1. Epidemic. That is which affect a great number of persons at the same time. But food it is true has sometimes produced fever amongst the lower class of people; & in some instances diseases have arisen from bad corrupted water, but in these cases the diseases are generally Epidemic & we must therefore seek as I may say for some cause floating in the atmosphere.

2. Originally Contagion does very often rise from other substances, but these were imbibed originally from the bodies of men.

3. Other Substances. Every other contiguous matter floating in the air not produced by bodies of men.

## LXXIX.

Variety. Such a view is always



embarrassing to beginners.

2. Exanthemata as the Small-Pox Measles &c.

No comment on Par. 20

### LXXXI.

1 Now well known. Observations to this purpose were first made about 50 or 60 years ago, but the fact was not much taken notice of in Britain till the year 1750, when on some Prisoners being brought from Jail at an assize to be tried. Many people were seized immediately with a violent & malignant fever. This gave occasion to Sir John Pringle Physician the subject, & many Observations of a similar nature were made by Surgeons in the Army abroad from the great prevalence of an Hospital fever. & it is now pretty well ascertained, that it is from Jails & Hospitals. Fevers



very frequently arise. In the latter indeed the diseases which there prevail may be supposed to give rise to Contagions, but in the former no suspicion of this kind can be admitted, and it seems most probable that in both they arise from a stagnation of human exuvia.

2. Other places. It may be generalized for instance in small crowded uncleanly houses, we cannot therefore in every instance trace it to Ships or Hospitals, yet as the diseases are alike and propagated in similar manners, we must suppose they are owing to the same causes.

3. Paroxysms As the Small Pox do seem to be.

#### LXXXII.

1. Near to the sources. The notions of mankind on the subject of contagions have



been very wild & extravagant - It has been said, that when a virulent disease has prevailed in a city, Birds in flying over it have been known to drop down dead, but every idea of this kind is perfectly false, as the following proofs among many others clearly shew - That contagions do not act far from their source.

Many proofs of this assertion are to be found in the history of the Plague - In the Levant where the Plague is very frequent there settled among the Turks many Europeans. The first from principles of religion - take no precaution whatever to prevent the spreading of the infection.

The latter on the contrary avoid the slightest communication with their neighbours, shutting themselves up entirely in their houses & tho'



they are surrounded by houses in -  
 which the diseases rages most violent-  
 ly, & tho' their windows are often opened,  
 if sufficient care be taken they always  
 escape.

One very particular & striking  
 fact to this purpose is mentioned by  
 Dr. Dawson in the Philosophical trans-  
 actions. He resided for sometimes at a  
 factory where the plague raged with  
 great violence, & where it was common  
 to live on the Terraces on the tops of  
 their houses in summer. The terraces  
 of neighbouring houses are generally  
 divided by walls, & at the bottom of  
 one of these walls, which were about  
 eight feet high Dr. Dawson's bed was  
 placed & he lay there during the  
 whole time the disease raged without  
 being in the smallest degree affected,  
 tho' he found afterwards that many  
 had



had died at the other side.

At Constantinople, the Plague had some how been introduced into one part of the French Ambassadors house, but by cutting off all communication with that part, it was prevented from spreading further.

In the Great Plague at Marseilles many Monasteries which were kept constantly shut entirely escaped. I am sure that if the plague was to come amongst us, & sufficient precautions of this kind be taken, seven tenths more than usually do would escape.

There have been instances of the Plague not crossing a narrow lane, while it has attacked a distant part of the City from some communication with the inhabitants of the part first affected.

Active state. This is a fact of the



almost consequence, of two questions -  
will naturally arise, how long will the  
impregnation I speak of be retained.  
How soon can any substance be  
embrued with the infectious principle?

One instance which fell under  
my own consideration shews that -  
substances can be embrued with con-  
tagion in a very short space of time.  
At a time when the small pox was very  
rife the child of a gentleman was af-  
fected with the Chin-cough, & as it was  
deemed unsafe to inoculate her, her  
dry nurse was forbid in the strictest  
manner from leaving the house, & she  
was accordingly very closely confined.  
But hearing that a sister of his had  
lost a child in the Small pox, she -  
broke thro' all restraint, went to her sis-  
ter & returned in about an hour, but  
in about nine days after the child sick:



ened & had the small pox in the usual manner.

3. Formites. It has been said that the more porous bodies are the more powerful, they prove in collecting & transmitting contagion, accordingly wood is more to be feared in this way than cotton. Linen &c. but I think every substance may retain & spread contagion.

A particular fact mentioned by Dr. Lind on his proof of this idea.

He mentions that the crew of a vessel was much afflicted with dysentery, & that the vessel, so soon as she got into port was unloaded of every article & sent into dock to repair. but every workman sent on board for this purpose was affected with the same disease.

It is clear therefore that wood has



the power of retaining & communicating  
the contagion.

It is likewise clear from another  
fact, that stone walls possess a similar  
power - The disease called Glanders, to  
which Horses are liable is a contagious  
one of which once a stable has been in-  
fected, it is often found necessary to  
pull it down entirely, as the infection  
is frequently communicated to every  
horse which enters it afterwards.

Is more powerful. This is a new idea  
if there are not indeed as yet many facts  
to support it, but some circumstances  
will I think render it very probable.

It appears I think from the  
same fact fever of 1750 The forty Per-  
sons first infected were attended by their  
family & others, none of them were in-  
fected. Tho' the greatest number of the  
first forty died - Sir John Pringle ac-



counts for this by supposing that the  
Air was not then in a proper state to  
propagate the infection, but that this  
is a false idea has been already suf-  
ficiently proved, if it seems to have hap-  
pened from the first infections arising  
from Formites, of being more virulent  
than that which arose immediately from  
the bodies of those affected with the  
disease.

There is besides a theory in its fa-  
vour, for if we allow that contagion  
arises from a corruption of human ef-  
fluvia, the longer it is kept in a stagna-  
ting state of the further this corruption  
proceeds the more virulent it is probable  
will the contagion prove.

It is worth while to make one  
more observation with respect to contagions,  
which is, that custom seems to render them  
less powerful or even of no effect. Thus in



Dail's fever is often produced which infects the entire neighbourhood, while those who live in the Dail are free.

In the apices again for instance of the year 750 It is extremely probable that the infection proceeded from the prisoners at the bar who were nevertheless not affected with the disease, & it is besides certain that he who escapes contagion once will not so easily be affected by it again.

### LXXXIII.

Various. Almost innumerable sources from inflammation - & exhalations - every species of fermentation &c &c I think it is curious they do not prove more noxious than we find is the case.

It is I think probable that they neutralize each other, & are besides dissipated & diffused through the atmosphere beyond the reach of man.



1. Miasma. 2. Marshes. Many have not a sufficiently exact knowledge of the meaning of the word Marsh. It signifies an extensive portion of water with some earth emerging here & there for if it be covered with water, <sup>partly</sup> it becomes innocent.

This is finely illustrated by some observations of Sir John Pringle made in Flanders. He found that when the inundations about the fortified cities there were complet no diseases took place, but as soon as any of the water was drawn off & a marsh formed Intermittents became Epidemic.

In Egypt when the whole country is covered with the waters of the Nile, - the climate is remarkably wholesome, & the salubrity is in proportion <sup>as</sup> the inundation is complet. but as soon as the



waters are withdrawn diseases begin to arise.

Mr. Senac likewise relates a fact finely illustrative of this subject. He takes notice of a city adjoining to .. which was a lake of pretty considerable extent - Both City & Country adjoining were remarkable for salubrity. As the lake however received all the filth of the City its bottom at length rose up & appeared above the surface of the water, & from time forward the adjoining parts of the city were affected with a violent Epidemical Intermittent.

Heard. This is proved by intermitting raging chiefly towards the end of Summer & Autumn.

It is surprising how long Physicians were in perceiving that Intermittents arose chiefly from Marsh Effluvia - Lanius was the first who -



treated of it in his book de nexiis palu-  
dum effluvis. And to the honour of  
our Art he obtained from Pope Inno-  
cent XII power of liberty to drain ma-  
ny marshy countries near Rome which  
were remarkably unwholesome but reco-  
vered their salubrity in proportion as  
the marshes were drained.

In France likewise not long  
ago Engineer Pitcaue was sent to drain  
a great part of the province of Tanque-  
doc which abounded with Marshes &  
was remarkably unwholesome and it  
became healthy in proportion as the  
Marshes were drained. Many observa-  
tions have been made on this subject be-  
since the time of Sancisi by Amis-  
Pringle & others.

While the Island of Grenada was  
in the hands of the French they suffered  
a Marsh which was near the town to



remain undrained, & it was accordingly  
afflicted yearly with a violent Intermitt-  
tent - Since it has been ceded to the  
English the waters of the Marsh have  
been carried off & the salubrity of the town  
remarkably increased.

At Bencoolen one of our settle-  
ments in the East Indies there was a  
Marsh very near the Town & Fort, &  
it was remarked as one of the most un-  
wholesome places in that part of the  
world, so much so, that it was impossi-  
ble to keep the Garrison supplied. At  
length however they have built the Town  
& Fort on a rising ground at some dis-  
tance, & it has become as healthy a  
settlement as any other.

3 Degree. If the production Montagi-  
on be owing to a degree of fermentation  
Heat will certainly augment it & over-  
come



Quantity. Sir John Pringle observes that the nearer the Soldiers lay to the Marshes the more frequent of violent were the Intermittents.

It is remarked by the inhabitants of the Banks of the Ganges -- where Intermittents are very frequent, that they are numerous & more violent in proportion as the River is high or low, & consequently as the Marsh is more or less extensive.

It has likewise been observed, that the nearest Ships keep to the Bank in Sailing up & down the more subject they are to them. & to prevent the entrance of the Infection they keep the port holes next the bank always shut -- All which seem to prove Contagion more powerful in proportion to its quantity in a given space.

No Comment on Par: 05



Sedative. This is sufficiently evident.

The human body has a constant tendency to putrefaction & the putrescent parts are constantly carried off by the different excretions, & as contagions arise from the stagnation of these, it is pretty clear that they are of a putrescent nature. And as in fevers the degree of putridity & debility keep pace with each other, it will appear pretty clearly that putrid contagions act by a sedative or debilitating quality.

I am now to attend to a subject involved in many speculations, of which, tho' not mentioned in my Text I have not forgotten.

The question I propose to consider is. What are the circumstances - which favour the operations of contagion & miasmata?



For we find that when several are exposed to contagions some escape, while others are attacked, & that in general they do not operate without the concurrence of some exciting causes.

The operation of contagion then will differ according to the degree of power in the infection applied & I think we may consider those infections most powerful that are most sudden. This I think is pretty clear from the History of the Plague of Marseilles - Some of the Porters who opened the Bales in which the infection was contained were struck down dead immediately & others died in a short time.

The power of an infection is shewn in the next place by the generality of its effects I have seen many cases of Dysentery in this country manifestly contagious & yet which did not spread



far. This will apply particularly to the human contagion, & likewise to that arising from Marshes, as we find Intermittents different in different persons - which I presume depends upon the different degrees of power in the section & I am inclined to say infection is more powerful in proportion to the degree of heat present, as it carries on I should think the fermentation to a higher degree - A higher degree of power in the infection will produce a seeming difference in the disease. Thus is the Nervous & Petechial Typhus are the same disease & differ only in the degree, from the greater power of the contagion applied - This subject has several consequences in the prevention & prognosis of diseases.

A Second circumstance varying in the operation of Contagion of Contagion is the different quantity of it which is



is applied.

With regard to human contagion. indeed this is very doubtful, as an inconceivable small quantity will produce disease. And we judge from the Small pox that no difference arises from the quantity of infection communicated, but a doubt will arise whether this will apply generally as we shall see hereafter.

A third circumstance which influences the effects of contagions is the degree of heat which accompanies their application - I said before that a certain degree of heat was necessary to their appearance, & it is well established that the coming on of a cold season puts an end to the operation of Infections.

I do not however deny that Infection may be propagated in winter. - & that operates most probably by increase.



ing (as I said before) the degree of fermentation.

I cannot here pass in silence a question viz. Does heat ever destroy the power of contagion?

There are several records of the plagues ceasing suddenly on the appearance of a hot season, but I have not been able to ascertain the exact circumstances & must leave to you to determine.

This much we know, that a certain degree of heat destroys all fermentation.

The 2<sup>d</sup>. circumstance we shall mention is the presence of a putrid state of the Air - Contagion is not only produced by a putrid process, but is augmented by a putrid matter present, as fermentation will always proceed farther the greater the mass.

Sir John Puzos speaking of a fever which increased in the Hospital, says,



he did not doubt but the infection proceeded from aboard in which lay a patient with a Gangrene limb.

That a putrid state of the Air increases the power of Contagion is illustrated by many facts. By a Pamphlet of D. Brownrigge we are informed that the crew of a vessel which came into Whitehaven who were afflicted with a jail fever were brought on shore, & from the impossibility of providing empty houses were unavoidably crowded.

The Doctor attended them but with no success, many of them died, & suspecting the cause he provided larger spaces for their reception. The few who remained after the change recovered, which he attributes to their removal to a pure air.

In the East Indies a fever raged



amongst the troops so violently at one time, of the Hospitals were so full that many were from necessity left out. The consequence was, that from the crowded state of the Hospitals all those who were received into them died and all that were left out recovered.

The last time the Plague raged in Scotland the people of Leith erected tents on the commons near the town & carried out many of their sick, all of whom recovered and the disease was thereby rendered considerably milder - An accumulation of putrid matter therefore increases the power of contagion, & Ventilation is therefore necessary.

A Physician <sup>near</sup> ~~at~~ this place once took it into his head to keep an account of the state of the winds and



he was enabled to mark the prevalence of them from observing the days on which many windmills in his neighbourhood worked, & he says that for a number of years he found diseases most prevalent in calm weather.

It has been supposed that in certain seasons there is a state of the air more favourable to putrefaction than in others, independant of the degree of heat, & tho this has by many been looked upon as ill founded - I have no doubt that such a state does exist, & that in such the spreading of the contagion is more universal -

Sir John Pringle as I mentioned before accounts for the fever of 1750 - not spreading, owing to the absence of some such necessary state of the air, but tho I have endeavoured to show



that his notions in this respect were ill  
founded. There is some foundation for  
the general idea.

- A Fifth circumstance which  
seems to give effect to contagion is -  
Cold, tho in a certain degree it destroys  
its effects.

Dr Smith has observed, that in  
people exposed to infection no effect  
was produced unless cold was applied  
which excited it to operate, & there are  
many instances of a similar nature -  
We have besides a theory in its favour.  
Cold in a certain degree induces Asthry  
which will assist & excites its operation.  
Contagions indeed are very apt to per-  
ate without an exciting cause as we  
find is the case in Inoculation, but  
agreeable to Dr. Smiths Observation,  
Contagions & Miasmata operate  
chiefly when an exciting cause is ap-



plid.

Sixth circumstance an Impression of fever will assist the power of Contagion - All writers on the Plague agree in this, nay Cuvier, who witnessed the effects of a Plague - asserts positively, that no person was seized with it unless first impressed with fear.

Gaubius says An metus omnis contagii mater, but what I said just now, that Contagions will operate without exciting causes sufficiently repugnant to this idea - Fear however it certainly acts very powerfully.

I not long ago heard a case - greatly illustrated of its effects.

In the neighbourhood of an Inoculating Hospital lived a family many of whom had never received the infection & remained



who in the neighbourhood perfectly free;  
At several miles distant lived a  
Nurse who was in a similar situation,  
but greatly terrified at the thought of  
taking the disorder. - In riding out  
she approached inadvertently to  
within about half a mile of the Hos-  
pital she so much dreaded; & on being  
informed of it was affected with such  
a degree of fear that a cold stage in-  
stantly came on, & she ~~instantly~~ had  
the small Pox in the usual time.

We see here, That tho a family  
lived very near the Hospital without  
being affected, this patient was sei-  
zed, from a high degree of terror, with  
the disease tho at half a miles distance.

I have no doubt however that the in-  
fection was applied before, & that opera-  
ted only as a powerful exciting  
cause.

Fear



I fear acts I imagine by inducing irritability from this fact, that in all contagious diseases more young people are always attacked than old, which is a thing owing to the greater degree of irritability - I have myself observed this fact.

A Seventh & much more certain assistant than any of the former to the operation of contagion is Debility, Convalescents, - Persons exposed to considerable evacuations &c are always most liable to contagious diseases - In support of this idea is a curious fact mentioned by many writers on the Plague Viz: That new married people are more subject to it than others - Erys in venery will certainly induce debility, which whatever you may think at present I know to be fact - from experience.



Another fact in the support of the same idea is, that after a fit of intemperance (a state always attended with debility) Men are very liable to be affected by contagion. And I have known many instances of fevers coming on immediately after a debauch.

I shall conclude this subject - with alleging, that a weakness of Constitution gives effects to contagions, a contrary state will preserve us from their power. Now this agrees with what I said above with respect to age I cannot clearly explain, but the facts are so. It is I think clearly proved by the Officers of an Army escaping contagions which the Soldiers suffer from, of which can only be owing to the better mode of life of the former.

Another question which arises here is, Have the Heavenly Bodies any



effect on the operation of contagions &c  
That they have some effect is I think  
well established, but in what position  
they produce their effects, or what their  
effects are is not determined.

A gentleman whom I know to be  
possessed of good parts & judgment  
has lately published a treatise on  
the influence of the Moon in Fevers.  
I mean Mr. Walsby which see. I am  
certain at least that this subject mer-  
its the attention of Physicians, and  
their observations either in confirma-  
tion or contradiction of the assertion.

In what manner do Contagi-  
ons enter the body? I imagine by many  
different ways, & by all together, as by  
the Saliva - Tongue - External surfaces  
&c - It is a matter of little consequence  
if a particular opinion had not been  
started by Sydenham & Hayles, that they



entered only by the stomach. But the general opinion is very improbable.

We know in many instances that contagions are applied long before they produce their effects, if they could not remain so long in the stomach without undergoing some changes - Diseases are produced by Cold - Fear - Intemperance &c which cannot act immediately on the stomach, but the Nausea - Sickness of Stomach &c which generally precedes or accompanies contagions, is a mark of general, not of topical affection, as appears in the Small Pox from Inoculation, where the infection is first applied to the extremities, & yet an affection of the stomach afterwards appears. There may be some foundation for the opinion from considering that the Plague is frequently attended with violent vom:



iting, but the experiment of Sydenham  
which I mentioned before ~~LXIV~~ clearly  
proves it to depend upon a general not  
topical affection - The action of  
Vomits in relieving such diseases I  
have already explained.

LXXXVIII.

1. It may be expected that the great  
question relative to the nature of cold,  
whether it be merely an absence of  
heat or a positive quality, should be  
here discussed, but I agree entirely  
with modern Philosophers in the form-  
er opinion, as however it communi-  
cates a different temperature to the  
human body, & produces many other  
effects, it may with regard to it be consi-  
dered as possessed of a positive power,  
tho' it be in reality no more than the  
absence of heat.
2. Necessary to its effects being retained



That this is the case 99 cases out of 100  
all over the globe I assert to be fact.

3. Above Sixty two. This assertion is  
the result of Observation & experiment.

Dr. Symp of Hayles says that  
at 57 he did not perceive the least  
degree of cold, tho' the experiment -  
was made in a close room & with his  
ordinary cloaths on - A Person cert-  
ainly may be exposed to a tempera-  
ture somewhat below 62 without feel-  
ing cold, as the application of cold -  
seems to possess the property of increas-  
ing the power of generating heat.

#### L. XXXIX.

As the new impression &c. This is illus-  
trated by what happens with regard to  
Light, a small degree of which will ap-  
pear very strong to a person confined  
for some time in a dark Chamber &  
the contrary.



It is set in a clear point of view by  
an experiment of Mr. Du Roy, who in  
the examining the light of some Gems  
which shone in the dark, found that  
he could not perceive the lustre of many  
of them unless confined in the dark for  
some time, or on just awaking out of  
sleep.

But he had not this opportunity al-  
ways & could not spare time for the form-  
er, he bound up one eye quite close and  
leaving it so for a sufficient length of  
time, he could, on opening it perceive -  
some of the gems quite luminous -  
which to the other appeared perfectly dark.

XC.

Extinguish the Vital &c. We have had  
many instances of persons being killed  
by the application of intense Cold. Some  
have imagined this acted by congelation,  
& Gaubius has these words Congelante



demum cerebro, but it acts merely by diminishing the Energy of the vital principle.

2 Heat. I might here enter into the History of Animal life, but it will be obvious that heat applied (in the Viviparous - animals in the womb & Viviparous in the egg) is the prime mover & afterwards the chief support of Animal life.

3 Intense, greatly below 62 degrees. Large portion we see in the inanimate bodies, if cold be applied to but a small portion. It will be long before it spreads thro' the remaining mass, & it is the same with regard to the human body.

4. Stimulus When the heat of the Animal bodies is produced is a matter of much dispute, & I shall not here enter into the question, but this much is certain that the heat is always in proportion to the degree of circulation. If therefore cold proves a Stimulus so as to increase the heat



heat of the body or of any particular part it must be by increasing the activity of the vessels.

Cold Bathing renders the skin redder & sooner warmer, the application of Snow produces a glowing heat on the hands, and many other instances may be produced.

5. Every case. If they be transitory to produce the stimulant effect it is very requisite they should be more transitory the lower the degree of cold - This stimulant effect of cold is I think another instance of the vis Medicatrix naturae, for the direct power of cold is always sedative, but it proves stimulant - from the reaction being excited, unless the cold applied be so intense as to destroy the power of reaction.

If the cold be intense & applied for a length of time, or if the body to which



it is applied be in a weak & languid state the stimulant power will not succeed for obvious reasons. Thus we find those of a very weak habit, on coming out of the cold bath Pale - weak & from the le: action not succeeding the application of the cold.

b. communicated. In Dysuria I have known good effects from taking the patient out of bed, & placing him sitting on a cold table. We often perceive on the application of cold water to the feet a desire to make water. And cold applied to the lower extremities often loosens the belly, which I think are owing to the contraction of the fibres being communicated from the place of the application of cold to the part affected.

This contractility or constriction often proceeds to a degree that it becomes spasm, but what degree of cold produces



ces more constriction, & what spasm I am unable to determine.

### XCI.

Stimulant of Tonic The action of a stimulus consists in encreasing the action of the vessels which cannot be produced without an encreased tone & contractility of the vessels

### XCII.

1. Inflammatory disposition. This is the diathesis Phlogistica which consists of an encreased tone of the Arterial system, of which I shall have occasion to speak of hereafter, & that such is induced by cold - there are many proofs.

Inflammatory diseases are much more frequent in cold than in warm climates, in Winter than in Summer.

Willan has observed that in Barbadoes he met with one or two instances of inflammatory diseases.



2 Catarrh. which Rheumatism &c are frequently without - This disease is generally accompanied with an Inflammatory diathesis, an increased secretion of Mucus &c. - I shall hereafter show the consent which subsists between the Lungs of surface of the body, or the balance between the systems of the Aorta & Pulmonary artery, and it will appear evident that if the quantity of blood in one be diminished, it must be increased in the other & c contra, and that a determination to the lungs will consequently be the consequence of the application of cold in a certain degree, besides, it not only determines to the Lungs, but actually suppresses perspiration, which matter will also be determined to the same part.

But I imagine there is something besides all this in the application of cold



which produces Catarrh. It is generally supposed that the loss of weight from insensible perspiration is entirely owing to what is thrown out by the Surface of the body. But Dr Hales has taught us by experiment, that a considerable quantity is discharged by the lungs, And that nothing is more probable than that nature has connected one with the other in such a manner that a diminution in one discharge produces an increase in the other &c as is the case with excretion of Sweat, and Urine. This gives us quite a new view of the subject, for we see that on the supposition of perspiration from the surface the discharge from the Lungs must be necessarily augmented.

3. Gangrene occasioned by a loss of the Vital principle in the part.

It happens chiefly in those parts



where the force of circulation & reaction -  
are diminished which are farthest from  
the heart & most exposed as in the ex-  
tremities.

4. Palsy. We have several instan-  
ces of this in the Records of Physic.

I heard of a Lady in New York, -  
who during her lying in, kept for some  
reason one arm constantly out of bed,  
& it at last became palsied. Cold we  
know when intense always produces a  
numbness & want of sensibility, but  
what degree is required to produce Palsy  
is not easily determined.

5. Fever. I think I have met with  
many instances of this, but I must  
leave it to you to determine with greater  
certainty. And I have often found to-  
pical affections which accompanied  
Fever produced by cold, not to have  
been primary but to have superceded.



2. The stimulant power cannot operate if the cold applied be permanent. If transitory it always stimulates. If sufficiently stimulant permanent it may produce spasm.

3. Bodies are more or less cooling according to their density, & therefore a moist air is more dense than a dry air - & will cool more. Besides moisture will adhere & continue the application of cold for a greater length of time. But the principal cause of the stronger effects of moisture is the cold which I have discovered occasioned by the evaporation of every fluid of which is greater or less according to the degree of volatility.

4. This does not increase the real coldness, but increases the application of cold, & gives the sensation of cold - principally by dissipating the warm atmosphere with which the body is surrounded.



tho' its effects may be in some measure accounted for, from its encreasing the evaporation of moisture from the surface, (I should have mentioned above that Dr. Heberden has in the London transactions attempted to dispute & deny the fact) that moisture increases the power of cold & brings many facts in support of this opinion. These facts are true, but they by no means lead to his conclusions. For there is a certain state of the body which enables it to resist all the effects of cold, of which I have seen many instances, of such a state must have been present in all the cases the Doctor mentions.

5. Small changes such as two degrees will not produce any great effects, & the effects will be proportioned to the degree of change which takes place. Some persons have imagined that the same



same effects will follow from the same change of temperature in whatever part of the Scale of heat it happens. Thus that a fall from 60 to 70° will produce the same effects as a fall from 50 to 40°.

There are no direct experiments to clear up this point, but I think that every fall below 62 will be productive of much more considerable effects than a similar change above. Accordingly we find that in warm climates, the great changes of temperature take place, the effects of cold are much more rare than in cold climates where the changes often fall below 62°. Whatever is the change, its effects will be different according to the different degree of sensibility & mobility of constitution, for one person will be more affected - with a change of temperature of 10. - than another by one of 20 & accordingly



what will more produce only an increase of contraction will in another induce Spasm.

D. Worsingham sent in his History of the Epidemical diseases of York, & says in the Preface, That the observations of Hippocrates, with respect to the effects of air - Heat &c will hold good in Britain, as he supposes similar changes in whatever degree they take place, will be productive of similar effects, but this idea as you have already seen, I cannot admit of, if it seems to have proceeded entirely from the false Hippocratic system which Worsingham adopted, that Epidemical diseases depended upon the different sensible qualities of the Air, & never takes notice of the operation of Contagions which produce such diseases 99 cases out of 100.



1. Especially in the extreme vessels - I hope there is no necessity for my entering into discussion here to prove that all the powers I mentioned tend to weaken the system, it will be evident upon the first view, of many instances of each have fallen under my own observation.

2 & 3. If a part be exposed to the air, & the circulation be strong enough, perhaps no effect will be produced, if a spasmodic constriction be induced an inflammation may follow &c. In many, the effects of a small change of cloathing will be very considerable.

I have known Women seized with a sore throat merely from leaving off a small cravat which they usually wore.

Sydenham says, that more have been killed by cold & change of air.



ment than by the Sword. — Pestilence or  
Famine.

Different circumstances will how-  
ever vary the effects of cold. I am here  
reminded of a circumstance which tends  
to overthrow D. Heberden's idea menti-  
oned above, relative to moisture.

At Glasgow where a glass house is  
built on the edge of a river. I have seen  
one of the workmen run out steaming  
with sweat & plunge himself into the  
river without any bad effects following,  
the circulation was here increased to such  
a degree as to resist the operation of cold —  
but it will by no means be productive  
of this effect in every circumstance.

SECT.

1. Vigor. I have often observed persons  
who were easily affected by very small  
vicissitudes of Heat & Cold, & others in  
which quite the contrary was observed, &



The former generally were of a weak and the latter of a very strong constitution.

2. Passions. To explain the operations of the passions is a nice & difficult task, it is certain however, that persons in pursuit of revenge have bore with impunity the effects of intense cold for whole nights. & Lust seems to enable a person in a similar manner to withstand its operation, for a Lover will sit under his mistress's window all night without feeling any bad consequences.

3. Sensation. All the powers formerly mentioned enabled the body to resist the absolute power of cold, but as it often acts by its relative power, whatever diminishes sensation, on which the power depends will diminish its relative effects. such are.

4. Passions engaging close attention.  
We can truly attend but to one



observation at a time, & if the mind be strongly engaged we will become insensible of any thing else. - There are many instances <sup>in</sup> support of this.

A Mother has been known, while her child was in imminent danger, to bear cold - fatigue & with impunity & yet when her child died she began immediately to feel the effects of this application, as the object of her attention was then removed.

I have known many similar instances.

A Gentleman not long ago informed me that he was sometime before at Sea in very stormy weather, which required the utmost attention, & skill in managing the vessel, he was much employed at the helm & his attention was so rivetted on what he was employed about, that he took no



notice of a great degree of dampness & coldness which had suddenly come on, but the moment the Anchor was dropt and they were perfectly out of danger, his attention being no longer engaged, he instantly perceived very bad effects from the situation he was in.

There have been instances likewise of Mathematicians remaining whole days & nights intent on the solution of a problem without Meat - Drink or Sleep with impunity.

5. Narcotics, besides the Stimulant power Cordials may likewise act in this manner.

6. Maniacs I had a very striking instance of the insensibility of Maniacs in the case of a young Girl who was placed in a cold damp vault on a ground floor, & in a cold season of the year, & yet never suffered from such a situation,



Tho' she was shifted quite naked, & tho' before & after this disease I knew her often affected by a very slight degree of cold.

7. Habit. We see women who have been accustomed to it in the Country go without shoes & stockings without suffering in the least from the cold. Tho' in others such a conduct would be productive of the worst effects — This power of habit however has its bounds, for we are often obliged to cover the hands & feet, which in an ordinary temperature require no defence.

#### XCII.

1. Sedative powers. I think I have seen one instance where fear alone produced a fever.

Van Swieten relates the case of a woman who from the fright of rats being thrown at her, was thrown into a regular Quartan, & after it had been cured, was renewed



renewed by a repetition of the accident.

But I believe that in this case  
the thiasama had been applied &  
that terror was only the exciting cause.

XC VIII.

1. More or less favoured Hippocrates in  
describing the Epidemic diseases of  
his country, introduces them with an  
account of the state of the weather &  
seasons, as he imagined they always  
depended on the changes in the sensible  
qualities of the air, & this continued to  
be the prevailing opinion to the time of  
Sydenham, who tho' he introduces his  
account of Epidemics with a history of the  
state of the seasons & gives a fact that  
overturns the idea, as he found that  
the Epidemics of many successive years  
resembled one another & continued -  
the same in every season, which rend-  
ers the idea of Hippocrates highly im-



probable, as very great changes in the  
State of the air &c must have taken  
place during that time. He therefore  
supposed that some Miasma was pres-  
ent which produced them, but since  
his time the old idea has been continued.  
I observed it before with respect to Wint-  
ham. At Ham likewise proceeded on  
the same principle, but living in a Sea  
port Town he found that Contagions  
must be productive of great effects, &  
indeed the further our Observations pro-  
ceed the more powerful are they proved.

The Royal Society of Paris seems to  
be possessed with the same old idea, and  
their Observations are always accompanied  
with a Meteorological Register. but on  
comparing many of these I cannot dis-  
cover any sort of consistency & unifor-  
mity in the different states of the weather  
compared with the prevailing Epidemics.



but tho I am certain that changes in  
the air will not produce Epidemic dis-  
eases in general. I know they will va-  
riously modify the effects of contagions.  
And I think that some few as Angina  
& others which come on at particular sea-  
sons of the year do depend upon changes  
of the air. — That they variously modify  
the effects of contagion is still more certain,  
thus Measles, if they come on in January  
are much more inflammatory & violent  
than in Summer.

Dysentery has been attributed  
to the changes in the air, but the fact men-  
tioned by Dr Sina (Vid Page) suffici-  
ently overthrows the idea.



## Chap: V.

### Of the Prognosis of Fevers.

#### XCIX.

1. Morbid or Salutary. On this plan Pro:  
per Alpimus is the most valuable & con:  
cise author, in so much that Boerhaave  
got a new edition of his works published  
& indeed it goes a great way & contains  
valuable facts, but setting aside the ob:  
scurity, we cannot proceed in this way on  
a scientific plan. I have seen the solu:  
tion of a fever without any evident marks  
of the efforts of nature, in which all the  
marks of the vis morbiant immediate  
death were present, & Hippocrates has  
observed the same

C.

1 The first & as cold Electricity as  
I trust from the experiments of Dr Priestley  
that no organic lesion internal or extern.



as is observable in animals killed by Electricity. - Another cause of this is sudden joy, which has sometimes produced sudden death & can only act on the Vital principle.

Dear - The instances of death produced by it are many.

Poisons which seldom produce organic lesion, must act only on the nervous system which they do by destroying their sensibility & irritability - Van Swieten found almost the whole of a dose of Opium which had proved fatal, in the stomach of the Animal killed. - It cannot act on the blood of vessels, as it destroys the irritability of motion of the heart or other muscles of the body of an animal when entirely cut off.

2. Organization - This will take place in both opinions relative to the effects of electricity.



3. The Second to The vital principles produced & supported by heat; & as circulation is certainly the cause of heat / no matter how it produces it in the human body, it becomes necessary to the support of the vital principles. Whether it be otherwise necessary or not I shall not determine. I think however that the tension & fullness of the vessels of the brain is necessary to its proper excitement as the circulation is therefore necessary to the support of the vital principle whatever stops the motion of the heart or respiration becomes an indirect cause of death.

#### CI.

Violent Excitements. This is an new idea of little to objections, but I think it really the fact - Joy acts by a high degree of Excitement which is followed by a proportionate collapse, & that such states do alternate with each other is I think pretty clear, the



contraction of a muscle, which we must look on as a degree of excitement is always followed by its relaxation or collapse. & a frequent repetition of this excitement is always followed by a collapse, or fatigue, a similar state takes place all over the body at a high degree of excitement, in which as in drunkenness - Joy &c may be followed by a fatal collapse or death.

2. Organization - Boerhaave seems to have known hardly any other cause of death in fevers than destroyed organization.

3. Poison The contagion in the Plague of Marseilles we may presume acted in this way, we have no similar instance in the effects of miasmata. except where they have produced death in the first Paroxysm of a Remitted fever.

## CH.

The common Divisions of the Institutions of Medicine is I think improper



The Simistia is entirely left out as its general doctrines will never apply of the particular Simistia of every disease is to be delivered in the practical course -  
Vid. Introduction Page IV.

I shall not proceed to explain the different symptoms here laid down as they are only to be learned by private study of practice - Nor shall I illustrate what I have delivered respecting the critical days as the text is pretty full of the knowledge of them is more matter of curiosity than real utility.

No comment: on the following Paragraphs.



Chap VI.  
of the Method of Cure  
in Fevers

§1. of the Cure of Continued  
Fevers

CXXV  
1. Operations of nature. This has been  
the actual doctrine of Physic from Hippoc-  
rates to Sydenham & that it has led to  
an inert & pernicious practice will be evi-  
dent to every person who consults the  
writings of Hippocrates - Stacht &c of  
it has led to the rejection of the most  
powerful Remedies as Bark - Opium  
&c. & no person will deny the efficacy  
of these with Antimonials - Wine &c -  
which are employed in fevers without  
consulting the operations of nature  
CXXVI.

We are I think in the cure to take in  
every Remedy which experience has  
shown to be useful, & I think mine is the



only system which comprehends all the various remedies which have ever been employed.

CXXVII.

The divisions & subdivisions be a dry study they are absolutely necessary for learners in science.

No Comment on Par CXXVIII CXXIX.

CXXX.

1 Chief Support. Nothing is more absurd than to suppose man a perfect Automaton or containing entirely the power of motion within himself as he depends principally upon external stimuli, for if these are taken away a cessation of the thought - motion is induced.

Boerhaave tells a story of a Physician, who having taken it into his head that Sleep was the principal support of animal life. endeavoured to discover the means of prolonging it, and



succeeded so far by avoiding every external impression as to prolong it to a very great length of ~~at~~ last to such a degree that it absolutely brought on death.

2. Heat. Sydenham advises to keep patients in the beginning of Fever out of bed as long as possible, but whether the exertion of the muscles, if we followed his advice, would not produce as much harm on the one hand as the increase of heat on the other is a question.

3 Relaxation - as in warm bathing - which is often attended with the best effects.

4. Motion All motion increases the activity, & whether Exercise produces this activity from the sensation of consciousness, or proving a stimulus I shall not determine, but it is certain that every muscular exertion hastens the return of the Venous blood, which consequently stimulates the heart to quicker contractions & to avoid



this an horizontal posture is the only effective means, as even sitting requires the exertions of many muscles.

5. Speaking - I have frequently seen it prove a considerable irritation.

6. Weather All motion requires an unusual exertion of the energy of the brain, & if debility consists of a weakness of this energy every exertion of it must prove stimulant.

7. Exercise of the mind. The theory of this is difficult, but the fact is certain, there is not a more effectual way of inducing sleep than by diverting the mind from a train of thinking.

Boerhaave when he wished to make a patient sleep, used to place a brass pan near the bed side, on which he caused a drop of water to fall a length of time, & this, by confining the mind to one object frequently produced the desired effect. - I have myself often tried it with



success. I know a Lady who could not go to sleep but by the sound of the Arabian harp.

3 Irregular Train. Our ideas are laid up in such a manner, that when one, which has been usually followed by a particular train of other successive ideas strike the mind, all the others follow in the accustomed order, & it is on this principle that Memory depends - Delirium is the state of the mind when ideas arise in incoherent & unconnected order, & those in general prove a stronger stimulus than when ideas arise in their usual connection of natural succession - To remove these irregular trains of thought, I have often had recourse to the expedient of opening the Windows or bringing into view persons with which the Patient was long acquainted, & these objects inducing the regular train which always succeeded them have relieved the affection.



9. Aliment Every Aliment proves a stimulus as the pulse is constantly quickened after eating.

10. Abstinence. The Anorexia or want of Appetite in the beginning of fever points out this as proper but the precise time of continuing abstinence is not to be determined.

11 Alkaliescent To determine this I have made experiments, & found the pulse more quickened in proportion to the Alkaliescence of the Aliment.

12. Aromatic & Spirituous - Rememb: er the time when it was the practice to give Sage tea in the beginning of fevers, especially in England, & I have often seen it attended with very bad effects - Small Beer however may be safely allowed especially to those who have been used before to it.

### CXXXI.

The following are additions I have



made to the Antiphlogistic regimen.

1. Thirst - I have known the stimulus from this so great that it often went so far as to prevent sleep.

2. Corrupted humours. In some Experiments made on Animals, in whom the Nerves of the stomach were cut, & the Aliment allowed to stagnate. On dissecting the animals the contents of the stomach were in a putrid state, & it is probable; that stagnation always induces such a state, to evacuate them therefore is a first object in Fevers & besides, Vomits, as we shall soon see are useful in another way.

Aid As I believe the corruption is generally of the putrid kind.

3 Evacs. A long stagnation of these will certainly stimulate & flysters, which evacuate them will excite a motion in the stomach, & solicit to discharge its contents, for motion excited in one part of the intestinal canal



is communicated to the whole. One of the most effectual of these is a large bulk of warm water which commonly needs no impregnation.

4. Acrimony. - The theory of this is not quite clear. The serosity of the blood is without doubt constantly of an Acid nature, whether in Fevers this acrimony be increased is a question, Increased motion & heat, and suppressed evacuations would seem to induce it - It is safest at any rate to suppose it is the case, & attempt to abate it.

#### CXXXII.

1. Stimulant. In fevers where the great danger arises from debility, it would be imprudent to increase it, but these often commence with a violent reaction, & it is doubtful if ever Typhus begins without some degree of it.

Sir John Linnigle bled in the Jail fever - Sydenham on the plague, which shows



shows that some violence of action was present in the beginning of them.

2. Other qualities. Thus Animal food may be hurtful, & not only from its stimulus but its tendency to putridity &c so that the Anaphlogistic regimen, if not universally, is at least generally proper.

3. Antispasmodics. What I have here on my eye is Opium - but it is a subject - we shall consider more fully hereafter.

#### CXXXIII.

1 In moderating the violence &c This is not a new doctrine - Sydenham much cautions it strongly, he orders us to keep our Patients out of bed as long as possible, but he had no idea of carrying it as far as it is at present. I have seen a child in the Smaller pox with a high degree of fever & delirium taken out of bed, carried into a large room - without a fire & the windows open & kept there quite naked till a high degree of



shivering came on which put a stop to the fever & delirium, & the child was afterwards put to bed & covered only with a single sheet.

2 Mode of operation. Tho' the power of cold applied is to diminish the temperature of the body, does it not increase the power of generating heat? In a healthy state it certainly does, & it has been clearly proved by Hunter on his experiments on some Animals.

On considering this circumstance perhaps new difficulties, with regard to its mode of operation will arise, for instead of moderating fever it should increase it, but it certainly does moderate it in many instances, And I imagine, when it does operate successfully, it does not produce the effect mentioned of increasing the power of generating the heat.

3 Adapted - 4 Limitations -



There are some constitutions in which  
the increased generating power of heat does  
not ~~exceed~~<sup>surpass</sup> the application of cold, as in the  
debilitated &c. (&c)

I have known its application pushed  
too far in the Small pox. On the whole, more  
observations are necessary to clear up the  
matter & establish it on scientific princi-  
ples, for it is as yet practised on quite an  
empirical footing

#### CXXXIV.

1 Refrigerants. These act chiefly by di-  
minishing the power of generating heat, &  
consequently activity of the Sanguiferous  
system. — The theory of their operation  
may be difficult, but the fact is true. You  
may suppose if you will that heat de-  
pends upon an intestine motion of Particles  
& as all of them check fermentation that  
they act as Antozymes.

2 Acids Their power in this way



is well established. How far is its dilution necessary? If to Nitric Acid a portion of water be added, a considerable degree of heat will be generated, & every subsequent addition will occasion an increase of heat in the mixture till a certain proportion has been added, when the phenomena will cease, & I fancy the dilution of this Acid is to be carried on this point.

The Vitriolic & Vegetable have been principally used - The Nitrous I believe was omitted in practice from the idea of ~~that~~ Aqua fortis, but I look upon it as equally useful with the Vitriolic, & the Muriatic as useful as either.

Boerhaave's Nitrum cornu triduum seems to owe any good qualities it possesses to the presence of Nitrous Acid. - The Vegetable is preserved, because it seems to enter into the composition of our fluids, while it would appear that the others do not mix



with them, but pass off unchanged by the various excretories - Acid of Tart - Tartar Amber - Ambergris are all of the Refrigerant kind, but how far they enter into the composition of the fluids I do not determine.

CXXXV

1. Neutral Salts. Those formed with the Mariatic Acid are very strong stimulants, as appears from the experiments of D. Smith. Common Salt is a remarkable strong stimulant, I am not positive whether this is exactly the case with the Sal Sedatives or Sal Ammoniac.

2. Fixed or nativè - In making the Saline mixture I have frequently used the one as the other of found no difference in their operation.

3. Nitre gets from its superior power but from its being easily destroyed & prepared - Vitriolated Tartar was much em:



ployed once but laid aside from the difficulty  
of dissolving it &c.

The Saline mixture acts as a refrigerant  
and as powerful as Nitre.

No Comment. on Par. C 36

C XXXVII.

1 Tension. Every Elastic cord has its  
disposition to contract increased by tension  
of it is the same without Nitre.

2 Sanguiferous Perhaps the Arterial  
system especially.

C XXXVIII.

There are other evacuations, but  
they can hardly be employed.

Sweating cannot be excited without  
Stimuli, nor can Salivation - None perhaps  
are required to excite a flow of urine, but we  
can rarely excite this to any considerable de:  
gree, nay we frequently cannot excite it  
by any means



No comment on the following Paragraph  
CXL.

These are cautions which Practitioners seem formerly never to have attended to.

Bezelius looked on Venesection as always safe, this practice prevailed much in France from whence it was transferred here so that it was usual to bleed in every appearance of fever.

M. Liebaud tells us of a person who was bled 100 times in one year. And I have known a physician open both arms at once & suffer the blood ad deliquium.

1. Slow Recovery. The recovery of strength after a fever is always slow, but I have known this evacuation carried so far that the patient never recovered.

2. Other diseases - Deep of bleeding is often followed by anasarca.

No comment on Par: CXLi.



1<sup>st</sup> Skill It requires my utmost skill of caution to determine when to bleed & when not I erect both ways.

1. If the nature of the Epidemic is once pretty well established, tho' it will not be exactly the same in every constitution it will be pretty similar & we may judge from the reaction & of some how to treat the others.

2. Whatever we trace it to, a Tail a Hospital or common infection we should be cautious as in all such much debility is to be expected on the contrary if the person has been exposed to cold we may employ Venesection with more confidence.

3. Bleeding is more safe in Winter than in Summer & a similar observation may be made with regard to climate. —



4<sup>th</sup> This is almost the single and  
sole necessary circumstance if we could  
distinguish it with any degree of ac-  
curacy.

5<sup>th</sup> The ancients limited the  
time of bleeding to the first four days,  
but there is no ground for such rule,  
the latter however it is performed the  
more hazard we run - And I should  
think we could not bleed with safety  
after the first week, it is attended with  
the greatest ~~degrees~~ advantage on the  
three first days.

6<sup>th</sup> It may be practised at al-  
most any period of life, but neither  
the young or the old bear it so well as  
the middle aged - I have been often  
puzzled in attempting old men be-  
tween 70 & 80, who had all the marks  
of phlogistic diathesis about them,  
whether to bleed or not.



I remember to have attended a Gentleman of consequence near 80 years of Age, who had formerly been subject to inflammatory ~~diathesis~~ diseases & was always cured by bleeding and who laboured at this time also under an inflammatory complaint. I ordered him to be laid in an horizontal posture & a vein to be opened, but he had scarce lost 3 vij when he fell into a deliquium so that people of such an Age will not bear blood letting well. It is the same with the young, and the Male sex bear this evacuation better than the female.

7. I knew many who were frequently attacked with pneumonia and Rheumatism, & consequently cured by Venesection who would bear it now better than many others.

8. The inflammatory crust is not



always a sign of Phlogistic diathesis. I  
say however that 9 cases out of ten, of  
an inflammatory nature are attended  
with it. The absence of it should not  
however determine us against  
bleeding.

q. To judge properly of this is  
a very great nicety - If after bleeding  
the pulse, which was before small, con-  
tracted & hard changed to a soft and  
full pulse, while the Phlogistic dia-  
thesis a second bleeding will be of  
service.

No comment on the follow Par.

#### CXLIX.

From the foregoing reasons I  
must declare that on the whole I am  
no favourer of purging in fevers. With-  
in these 30 years Dr Stark, at Pessop  
at Metz, in his treatise de Morbo con-  
jecti spuis, asserts it is best cured by



purging alone - But it is a practice I cannot agree with, & as brought on Purg-  
ing chiefly by Emetics they might per-  
haps have cured the disease by deter-  
mining to the surface.

1. Purely inflammatory & Syden-  
ham advises ultimate blood letting &  
purging in Rheumatism, & the practice  
is proper enough with one exception to  
be hereafter mentioned.

2. Exanthemata - I have here in  
view the large purging used in Small  
pox, & as the fever is at its first forma-  
tion in nine out of ten of a purely in-  
flammatory nature there may be some  
foundation for it.

3. Mischievous consequences - I  
have known Tartar Emetic by inducing  
a violent purging sink the patient to  
a state of debility which proved fatal.



## CL.

Talk here of spasm only as it is  
by it alone we can judge of the morbid  
motions in fevers and I shall in this  
part use the language of Hoffman  
only.

## CLII.

1. Antispasmodics I must own that  
this gave rise to more difficulty with  
respect to my system than any other  
part of the plan of cure.

No Comment. on Par: CLIII of CLIV.

## CLV.

1. Exhale. It is a very great objection to  
the general doctrine, that exhalation or  
loss of weight by perspiration goes on, nay  
it is sometimes even increased on fevers  
notwithstanding the spasm we suppose  
to be formed, but we know that a large  
quantity of fluids may be poured out.  
This very contracted vessels.



We find in Diabetes Hystericus -  
that the urine is passed in very consid-  
erable quantity, but at the same time  
clear & without the usual sediment,  
& in accounting for this every person sup-  
poses a constriction in the excretory ves-  
sel, while at the same time the quan-  
tity is greater than usually.

CLVI.

1 otherwise - By the surface of the  
body in bathing the feet I have frequent-  
ly observed a considerable absorption of  
water - & I have often known great  
quantities of water thrown into the  
anus retained & absorbed.

No comment on the next Par.

CLVII.

1. Weekly. If I may be allowed to con-  
jecture, when nature makes some si-  
milar effort - If you wish for a full -  
account of this practice you had best



consult the original Arabian & Spanish Authors, but if not acquainted with these languages you will find a sufficient view of it in Chiracelli of Geneva's notes on Et muller Vol. 2. Page 556.

### CLIX.

In the general practice they are rarely given in sufficient quantity to produce any considerable effects.

### CLX.

I say perhaps because I have had no experience of the qualities of the Ammoniacal salts / Vid. Muirzale Sub. cam.

### CLXI.

1. Effervescence I could bring many experiments to show that effervescing mixtures almost always produce cold.
2. Fixed Air Vid. Macbrides experiments of Dr Dobson's commentaries



No Comment: on the following Par.

CLXIII.

As to the propriety of Sweating I can draw no fixed conclusion nor establish any thing certain, but after stating the arguments for & against, I must leave it to be determined by yourselves.

1. Of this position no doubt can be entertained.

2. This is fact, I can attain in nine cases out of ten.

3. Sir John Pringle was much of this opinion, after being exposed to contagion if he perceived any symptoms of fever coming on, he immediately went to bed & excited sweating & by which as he & many others have thought he often prevented a fever being formed fully.

1. At certain periods before the fever is fully formed, or while forming. 2.



2. Species - In the plague it is the only practice we have any good ground to follow.

CLXIV.

1. I have myself seen many instances of this, it is a common practice among the lower class of people - here - When they are first seized with the symptoms of fever to attempt - raising a sweat by wine &c, & such fevers have often proved more dangerous than others of the prevailing epidemic where no such means were used.

2. - In place of giving the bark the cure of intermittents was by its-opposers given by Boerhaave attempted in this way - And they have often been changed by it to be continued.

3. I have seen instances of a sweat being raised without any immediate



bad consequences, but when the means of supporting the sweat was removed the fever returned worse than before.

CLXV.

1. & 2. However those practices were introduced they began with - & continued thro' the last century in spite of the efforts of Sydenham.

3. However excited its propriety must be determined by the effects it soon produces.

4. Nothing is more consonant to experience than this assertion.

No comment on the next Par.

CLXVII.

1. As in the practice of Sir John Pringle & others.

2. This I allow as a matter of fact tho' not a general one.

3 Pyrexia. Because I am not cert: ain if it be applicable to fevers strictly



so called.

2. Rheumatism. Though all I have been saying against the practice of sweating turns principally on its increasing the inflammatory Diathesis, yet it is certain that in this most inflammatory disease it is a very useful remedy.

D. Chambers in treating of the cure of Pleurisies & Peripneumonys in a small pamphlet assures us he has cured them by sweating, but it is doubtful to me if they can be similar to the disease of the same name in this climate.

I should take them to be Remittents with symptoms somewhat similar to those which attend Peripneumonys, especially as in his late large work on the diseases of Gardinia he does not seem to insist on the fact



so strongly as before.

4. As the plague in which sweating is the principal remedy.

I would not however make much of this as so few have recovered in the plague - It is however certain that some have recovered by it.

#### CLXIII.

1 Theriaca Mithridate &c which were formerly employed to promote sweat are all heating inflammatory medicines.

2. A great load of bed cloaths have often proved prejudicial bringing on anxious breathing &c. They should be regulated according to the habits of the patient, but the additional coverings should not be removed by degrees.

3. This I have learned from the practitioners on the plague, no general



period can be established, but as in continued fevers, a double exacerbation takes place every day at noon & evening. If I prevent the noon exacerbation & not the evening it will be but of little service. The sweating should therefore be continued twelve hours at least, if it will be still more secured if continued 24 hours.

4. This is an observation likewise of the writers on the plague during sleep, the powers of circulation languish & the sweat is apt to cease, the sweating should therefore be begun in the morning & I have often seen Dover's powder fail from being exhibited over night.

5. Every practitioner knows the propriety of this practice I allow a considerable addition of bed cloaths on the lower extremities, hot bricks &c may also be applied if necessary.

6. This I have learned from Dr



Chalmers of South Carolina who found it always true.

7. This would be defeating the whole purpose of sweating with considerable danger, for this reason it is dangerous to stop in Linen, for if the person is not very steadily fixed after the Linen is set it may be removed, & after it has cooled if it be again applied to the skin by some motion of the patient, it will be attended with some danger & I am convinced no person can sweat with safety in Linen. He should therefore wear a flannel shirt & lie in Blankets.

#### CLXIX.

1. Many practitioners have a Predilection for fomentation, & we shall speak more fully of it hereafter.

2. These are the only means absolutely safe - Sage tea is very allowable, or very useful - White wine &c.



No Comment on the following Par.

CLXXVI.

1 Lind. His reasoning on this subject is void of foundation, as he imagined the contagion was taken into the Stomach, & it is inconsistent with his opinions elsewhere.

CLXXVII.

I know a gentleman a practitioner in Physic who generally exhibited about  $\text{gr. } \nabla$  of Ipecac: which one prevented one fit & frequently cured the disease.

No Comment on the follow. Par.

CLXXVIII.

1. Readily. I have often known  $\text{gr. } i$  of Ipecac. produce full vomiting & have frequently been disappointed in the exhibition of it.

2. Permanent & Certain Stimulants act only on the part to which -



They are applied others are communica:  
ted to the whole system, of this seems  
to be the case with Specie. of Antimony.  
Not comment on the next Par.

CLXXXIII.

1. Nearly the same & We have no  
right to be positive in this matter - Dr.  
James asserted that there was some:  
thing Mercurial in it. - I have very  
often been disappointed in its effects.  
The dose is very various in different per:  
sons & in the same person at different  
times, half a paper within in some  
produces no effect, & in others violent  
vomiting & purging.

CLXXXIV.

There is an exacerbation very con:  
stantly every evening. The same is ob:  
served in the direction for using -  
James & Powder the little attend:  
ed to.



There is another uncertainty attending James powder viz. That they sometimes operate in one sometimes not for two or three hours.

Tartar Emetic  $\mathfrak{g}^{\circ} \text{ iij}$  are a moderate dose & sometimes vomit.

I generally begin with  $\mathfrak{g}^{\circ} \frac{1}{4}$  & if I know the constitution with  $\mathfrak{g}^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$  —  $\mathfrak{g}^{\circ} \frac{1}{4}$  repeated every quarter of an hour generally vomits.  $\mathfrak{g}^{\circ} \frac{1}{2}$  every half hour generally purges, but purging in my opinion should be avoided in all cases — See the reasons mentioned above.

No Comment on the follow.  $\mathfrak{g}^{\circ}$  Pat.

In no instance have the disputes of physicians been more violent than on the first general introduction of Blisters into practice Malpighius



in his last will made it a forfeit of inheritance if any of his Legates ever employed a Blister.

CXC.

Any substance whatever introduced in small quantities into the Blood cannot affect the fluids, & experiments made externally are of no consequence as they are never introduced in equal quantity into the general mass.

A Strangury is no proof that they enter in any quantity into the blood from a blister, for a small quantity taken internally produces the same effect.

1. Putrid Tendency In the last Leyden Thesis I have seen this doctrine is held up.

CXCI.

1. Stimulus I have frequently found that Blisters did not accelerate the pulse & I have known many



persons go about their ordinary occupations when blistered.

I once knew a lady who went to an assembly with one on her back, such cases however are but few, they generally raise the pulse.

Padrenoff. Dr. Whyte generally found the pulse lowest next day.

CXCII.

To moderate reaction small evacuations are of no service, for if small blood letting has ever been useful, the depletion was sudden, half a pound of Serum is a great discharge from a blister, given that quantity is drawn off by slowly blistering the lower extremities with a view of Reaction is justly laid aside.

No comment on the next Par.

CXCIV.

This is a doctrine which will I



think be very generally allowed - Its good effects in inflammatory diseases can be employed in no other manner.

1 Cholera. I have known immediate relief in this disease from blistering. The seat of the disease is the Intestinal Canal, from any affection of this the abdominal muscles are often thrown into violent convulsions which proves a consent between them - In (2) -

Dysentery.

The intestines are likewise affected, Formina of Griepes form a part of it. Character - In this disease likewise blistering has been discovered to be a very useful remedy - This proceeds from the relaxation of the one part being by consent communicated to the other - I have besides in fevers often observed a hard & contracted pulse become after bleeding fuller & softer.



useful remedies are not to be admitted in every stage of fever - In Synochus towards the 7<sup>th</sup> day a manifest change takes place & I have generally deferred bleeding till the beginning of the second week.

In Fevers there are instances of local inflammation more generally than imagined; especially in the brain, as found by Dissection. Blistering on the head therefore is proper - It was common formerly to blister the lower extremities, but if there is any part which has less communication with the rest than another, it is this, besides as the circulation is there languid a blister will take a longer time to rise - a Blister will operate in ten hours on the back when it will



take twelve or fourteen or even eighteen  
on the extremities, convenience therefore  
is chiefly to be regarded in the choice of a  
place for applying blisters.

The back would be proper enough  
only the patient generally lies on it,  
it will be as effectual to lay them on  
the breast - No part affords a more fa-  
vourable surface than the inside of the  
thigh, but as in advanced fevers the  
urine is often passed insensibly it  
may yet irritate the part.

CXCVII.

Sinapisms have been often employ-  
ed in fevers unluckily - however they  
have been generally applied to the  
lower extremities. - Blisters should  
be preferred as they are perhaps more  
useful & not more painful.

CXCVIII.

Bathing was formerly a domes.



the remedy but is now much neglected.  
Warm bathing was introduced into  
Fever about fifty years ago by Dr  
Gilchrist.

CXCIX.

1 administered. It should be so  
managed as not to wet the Patient's  
Bedcloaths - A considerable heat -  
may be applied, the cloaths should  
be wrung out of boiling water & speed  
of liquid of the operation should be car-  
ried on with as little disturbance to  
the patient as possible - I must  
observe however that it does not al-  
ways succeed, for the marks of it  
succeed. Did next Paragraph.

CCII.

Contagions do not continue to-  
act as when at first applied, of this  
we have instances in the Small  
Pox.



## CCIII.

Tonics. Excite the tone without exciting the activity or increased action of the system.

Stimulants Excite the action perhaps increase the tone.

## CCIV.

In the plague, particularly that of Marseilles the heart was universally found of an unusual size, much dilated & very flaccid, with regard to the arteries perhaps the evidence is not so clear.

No comment on the 2 next Par.

## CCVII.

1 Cold drink. It has often produced Pneumonic inflammation.

2. Phlogistic diathesis. This seems to be the foundation for Belous's exception to the exhibition of water in the first days of the disease, & the Physicians



cians who employed the Dieta Aquosa.  
No comment on the next Par.

CC IX.

I might here perhaps quote Boerhaave who among other instances relates the case of a man, who in delirium of a fever threw himself into a mill pond & came out restored to his senses and soon recovered - I myself have seen instances of Patients who broke loose in cold seasons, & after running about in the free air for sometime naked returned free of delirium & soon got rid of all complaints - I have indeed known instances of a contrary effect, but not to trust to such vague proofs we have the practice fully established in the works quoted below.

No comment on the follow Par.

CC XI.

1. Such Saturn: Is hardly even to be



employed without the hazard of its producing deleterious effects.

2 Iron. Chemists have spoken of a sulphur anodynum vitrioli which must have been a preparation of this metal.

3. Copper. I have been informed that an eminent London Practitioner often employs blue vitriol in fevers, the particulars however have not come to my knowledge - I imagine it acts principally by its emetic properties.

## CCXII

It may be useful to enquire into the nature of Peruvian bark, in order, if necessity required, to discover the best substitute for it as I am sure it is frequently adulterated & often not to be had at all - Some Physicians would I know assert such enquiries are useless, but I maintain they are



both useful & necessary, if we know not  
the nature of the medicine we exhibit,  
it is impossible to tell to what particu-  
lar case it is adapted or when it is to be  
withheld.

CCXIV.

It is generally thought to act as  
an Antiseptic on the fluids, but I as-  
sert the contrary. In the London Hos-  
pitals it was not long ago the practice  
to give it in intermittents, a large dose  
immediately before the fit frequently  
prevented it. Dr. Alston found a dose  
remain eight days in the stomach of  
a Patient, & then be rejected by Vom-  
iting unchanged.

I have myself known many in-  
stances of a similar nature. If there-  
fore it produce its effects so soon and  
remain so long in the stomach un-  
changed. Its chief operation is surely



on the nerves of the stomach & would venture to assert that the greatest number of medicines act in the same manner.

1. Gangrene The fact is now well known, tho when first introduced - about 50 years ago it could hardly be credited, & it was looked upon as a very mysterious power, but in every gangrene, or wherever a putrid taint is communicated to any part of the system flaccidity & debility prevails, & nature, to cure the disease raises on the verge of the infected part an inflammation by which the putrid mass is separated from the body, & wherever bark proves secure it is precisely in the same manner, it obviates the flaccidity & loss of tone which prevail & assists nature in raising the Inflammation.



Phlogistic diathesis. Dr. James fairly acknowledged that fevers could not be cured completely by his powder, but after he had obtained a sufficient remission by the use of his Powders he then throws in the bark & obtained a final cure. I would recommend it to you to suspect in the beginning of every fever a Phlogistic diathesis, (as I imagine it is almost always present.

Substance. It would be out of place here to say how ineffectual every menstruum is. The infusion is preferable to the decoction, but it is always weak & I never found the  $\text{Iz}$  effectual.

2 Quantity I hardly ever knew the paroxysm of an intermittent prevented under  $\text{Ivi}$  of bark. It is somewhat unlucky that stomachs will not bear



such doses.

We are told that the red bark will produce similar effects in smaller doses, but I have had no experience. I cannot determine as to its efficacy.

CCXVII.

1. Increase the tone. As the tone of a muscle depends upon the vigour of inherent powers, & this on the energy of the brain, so as an increased action of the vessels, as increasing. This energy may give additional tone. — Tonics however increase the tone without increasing the action of the vessels in a manner we do not understand.

2. Stimulants Experience has proved that the Alexipharmic practice which was very frequent at the beginning of the last century was very pernicious & I have no doubt that in the beginning of fevers stimulants must



be hurtful.

CCXVIII.

In my younger days the contraindica of Serpentaria were much employed as stimulants, but improved with the opinion of Boerhaave & Sydenham. I never employed them & cannot therefore judge concerning their merits, but all such may I think be superseded by Wine.

CCXIX.

We commonly begin with small portions & increase them, but it is of little use unless given in large quantities, when we are determined to exhibit it, let it not be in trifling doses. - I have known uncommon quantities as four - five or six bottles in the 24 hours given with seeming advantage.

No comment on the following Paragraphs



2. The only means we have thought of are impregnating the air with antiseptic vapours, as those arising from boiling vinegar, they may be useful, but are not I think the most effectual, as even in boiling heat Vinegar does not rise freely. I am persuaded we may obtain a vapour more diffusible & powerful (tho I have never tried the experiment) by pouring Vitric Acid on common salt, by which means the Muriatic Acid is quickly diffused thro the room, when taken in large quantities into the lungs these vapours are to be sure attended with bad consequences.

3. In genteel families their Chimneys are in Summer always closed up with smoke boards. These should always be taken away, as the principal Ventilation of the Room is from the doors



of windows thro' the chimney.

Change of bedcloathes &c These need not be warmed in changing, & I would assert that even in a full sweat they may be changed with safety, if day & merely not cold.

4. People generally neglect to remove the urine, but it is a very wrong practice. The feces should be especially removed in Dysentery.

5. Many are of opinion that Animal broth may be given in fevers & it is especially the practice in France, but I say they are scarce ever allowable in a putrid state of the body.

If however they are exhibited they should be corrected by Acid juices, as those of orange & Lemon.

# CCXXIV.

1. There is a putrid mass constantly present in the intestines if they are there:



for the parts which soonest partake af-  
ter death — In health the putrescent  
matters are usually carried off by pers-  
piration of Urine, in disease therefore  
they will be the most proper outlets.

CCXXV.

Antiseptic. I doubt if many of these  
can be introduced in sufficient quanti-  
ties into the blood to be of any service.

There is one generally neglected —  
which has been proved a powerful Antio-  
ceptic, I mean Camphor. I do not doubt  
but it may prove useful. Tho I have tried  
it without much success — Its effects  
however have not been sufficiently ex-  
amined.

Proformant on the following Par.







by mounting a horse & galloping very hard immediately before its approach & there are instances in Phlegm & its having cured a Quaran.

Internal - As Aromatics - Pepper mixed with brandy &c.

2. Some of the above may be employed so as to produce sweat, but there are others which have been employed. As an addition of bed cloaths - warm drink - Neutral Salts of which the most reputable is Sal Ammoniacus which taken to the quantity of  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  or  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$  dissolved in a proper liquid, if the body be kept tolerably warm produces copious & long continued sweat, & if this be begun before the period of accession, will often prevent the formation of the paroxysm / Vide Myp. Sal Ammoniac / Other Neutrals have also been employed as the Sal digestivus Sylicis,



of Boerhaave who was always adverse to  
the Peruvian bark, gives in his Mat.  
Med. a medicine under the pompous  
title of Antipyreticum rarsalut.  
which is chiefly composed of Neutral  
salts.

3. There has been considered before  
of the blue Vitriol has been employed in  
this way.

CCXXXI.

1. There have been employed since  
the first Age of Medicine, About the be-  
ginning of this Century Galls became  
a very fashionable remedy of the Aca-  
demy of Sciences appointed one of  
their members to enquire into their  
success, (M. Poupart).

We found they frequently suc-  
ceeded but often failed. (Vide their  
Memoirs 1706) I have myself tried  
them with success.



2. Gentian - Chamomile flowers &c  
Before the introduction of the bark &c -  
they were much employed especially by  
Riversius - And Dr Pitcairn asserts they  
are as powerful as the bark, in this he  
has gone too far, tho' they are doubtless  
very effectual, if they would be oftener  
prescribed only it is necessary to exhibit  
them in such quantities as to prove  
purgative.

3. These seems to be the principal  
ingredients in the bark. In Germany  
where they are often not well supplied a  
compound of Gentian & Tormentil is by  
some substituted for it. When the bark  
purges the Siquid Sassafras should  
be exhibited with it.

4. There is a remedy of this kind  
famous among the vulgar composed  
of Aleum & nutmeg.

5 Chalybeate See Dr Linds Catalog.



que - The Stahlans, from their aversi:  
on to all powerful remedies avoided  
the Peruvian bark, & generally employ:  
ed a preparation of Iron.

The *Procus Antimonialis* Stahli  
which is no other than a preparation of  
this metal - Blue Vitriol has been em:  
ployed as a tonic - Arsenic has  
been proposed by Baron Storch. - I  
have had no experience of it, but its  
dileterious effects remained even after  
it proved successful the hazard should  
never be run.

Galen employed the Theriaca -  
And of late Mons<sup>r</sup> of the  
Academy of Sciences undertakes to  
prove that Opium taken before the  
time of accession often prevents it. -  
Many trials of its power were made  
by my late Colleague D. Gregory in this  
way & it was often attended with ma:



riest advantages. - This may be said  
to proceed from its stimulant power,  
but I think its owing to its sedative  
one - And I imagine it acts as in  
other spasmodic diseases.

Horror. It frequently prevents  
many spasmodic affections & often  
defers the accession of a paroxysm -  
accordingly various charms have  
been employed; among other medicines  
which act in this way may be mentioned  
Spiders, which I think act only by the  
horror they occasion, for when given with-  
out the patients knowledge, I always  
found them productive of no effects, as  
the medicines mentioned in this para-  
graph act as tonics, & as we have shewn  
that atony does in fact exist; what-  
ever our theoretical opinion may be  
I think the truth fairly proved & no  
clearer demonstration can be given.



Phlogistic diathesis frequently prevails in the Vernal & Autumnal Inter-mittents - Congestions, especially in the liver & Spleen. They are discoverable by hardness of tumor in the hypochondriac regions. Sydenham thought the bark should not be exhibited till several (Seven) paroxysms be past, & it was universally I may say the practice not to exhibit it till the disease had continued for sometime, but there is not the smallest foundation for such an idea.

3. In the Remittent fever of Bengal the Second or Third paroxysm is generally fatal & the peruvian bark is immediately employed. [Vide Philosoph. Transactions of Lond.]

4. I assert this the proper Practice, & it is founded on this that the effects of peruvian bark are transitory in



The Quarta there are 20 hours of Intermis-  
sion, & Salveus found it most success-  
ful when exhibited on the 2<sup>d</sup> day.

Tertians generally come on at  
mid-day, & it is much the best method  
to exhibit the bark on the morning and  
forenoon of the day on which the fit  
is expected.

If it comes on early in the morning  
it should be given on the afternoon of  
the preceding day - But I have found  
it sometimes necessary to wake persons  
out of their sleep to exhibit the bark.  
in such cases near the period of accep-  
sion 3℥ are generally necessary to  
stop the fit of a tertian, & it should be  
given in 3i doses.

5. If a fortnight has escaped -  
without the appearance of a Parox-  
ysm, we may conclude the disease is  
cured. —



In aguish Countries, tho' the Paroxysms are stopped two or three times they frequently return - Practitioners generally persist in exhibiting the bark but the patient should if possible be removed to some other situation, this however is not always practicable - If not, after the paroxysms are stopped we should continue the bark at the expected period, but in smaller doses, if we may afterwards let a period or two pass & then give the bark in full doses.

CCXXXIII.

1. Dr Thomson of Montrose has two papers on this subject on the Medical Essays - They are useful at any time of the cold stage but most toward the end.
2. This practice was first introduced by Dr Sydn of Haybar - I have no experience of it - How do opiates in such



cases act? In my opinion by their sedative & consequently Antispasmodic power. But neither of these Practices first & second are so successful as the Bark.

CCXXXIV.

Some practitioners have recommended not to have exhibited any medicines in Venereal Intermittents, as say they from the diathesis Phlog. present the disease will cure itself, but this is certainly wrong, the Diathesis -- should be removed by blood letting & the Antiphlogistic regimen.

Congestions - It is a question whether they should prevent the exhibition of the bark. but as when the bark is given time enough no congestions take place, & as these congestions are always increased by every paroxysm. I think they should not



prevent us from exhibiting it. This caution  
was principally introduced out of a com-  
plaisance to Boerhaave's followers whose  
practice was not perfectly exploded when  
this was wrote.

Of the Phenomena of Inflammation  
CCXXXV

Increased warmth alone will not  
constitute inflammation. How far the  
heat of the part exceeds that of the body  
at the time has not been determined. It is  
sometimes not considerable.

CCXXXVI

An internal inflammation may  
exist without all these symptoms of it  
and to suspect it from the solid parts as  
others are generally moveable and are  
measured.

Inflammation is evident in Pneumonia  
Gastritis &c.



Book II.  
Of Inflammation  
or Phlegmasia

Chap. I

Of Inflammation in General  
S I.

Of the Phenomena of Inflammation  
CCXXXV.

Increased redness alone will not constitute inflammation. How far the heat of the part exceeds that of the body at the time has not been determined. Tumor sometimes not considerable.

CCXXXVI

An internal inflammation may exist without all these symptoms if we are to suspect it from the fixed pain as others are generally moveable in some measure.

Functions as is evident in Pneumonia - Gastritis &c.



Such puris & pyrexia seldom occur without our employing Venesection if we are to judge from the appearance of the blood joined with other symptoms, for a separation of the gluten may take place without any inflammation. It almost always takes place in the blood drawn from pregnant women as I shall more fully consider just now, & yet we can't conclude from this that an inflammation is present. — In this climate I have almost always observed it in the case of the blood drawn during the winter season tho' not the smallest inflammatory appearance was present. — I remember in my younger days it was very customary for the generality of people to get themselves bled once a year, when I have frequently observed this appearance without any other mark



of inflammation.

Circumstances I cannot but observe here the slow progress of medical knowledge - These circumstances were never noticed before Dr. Sydenham, notwithstanding they frequently prevent the separation of the gluten, necessary to form the inflammatory crust.

They are chiefly the following. If the blood, instead of pouring into the cup at one jet falls back on the arm and trickles down, an inflammatory crust will not appear in one case of 100.

If the blood be constantly stirred in the vessel no crust will be formed

If it be received into a cool shallow vessel it will generally prevent its appearance. There are other circumstances of the vessels not ascertained which produce some effect.

No Comment on next Par.



## § II

### Of the Proximate Cause of Inflammation.

#### cc XXXIX.

The Practice of inflammation is well established, tho' I own the theory is embarrased with some doubts & difficulties.

1. Phenomena. As the cause which all agree arises from a greater quantity of red globules on the vessels which must be owing to their increased action.

Heat. This is intimately connected with the motion of the blood from whatever immediate cause it proceeds & therefore so far as it is local it marks an increased impetus of blood in the vessels of the part.

Pain we generally seek for the cause of pain in some irritation of the nerves, & Physiologists have been puzzled to ac-



count for pain in insensible membranes  
&c. Haller has proved a demonstration  
that the pleura, the seat of pain in  
pneumonia is insensible, & they  
have attempted to account for it by say-  
ing, that during disease parts insensible  
become sensible, but the explana-  
tion will not answer.

I maintain that the arteries as  
being muscular must be sensible if it is  
the distension & other affections of these  
which occasion pain - In proof of which  
we may observe that the increase or shoot-  
ing of the pains corresponds with the pulsa-  
tion of the artery.

I was once much liable to toothach  
attended with violent shooting pain on  
every pulsation, & I found on pressing  
the artery which supplies the teeth I  
could by stopping the pulsation remove  
the shooting pain. - All these circumstances



ces with others concur in showing that -  
there is an increased "impetus" of blood  
in the vessels of the inflamed part.

Tumor. This arises either from an  
increased quantity of blood in the vessels,  
or from an effusion, both which are --  
marks of an increased impetus.

No Comment on next Par.

## CCXLII.

Initium Sapientiae est Stultitiam fugere.

Before we proceed to the investigation of  
causes, we should get rid of former erro-  
neous opinions - The system of Boer-  
haave is exceedingly beautiful if the prin-  
ciple were true, but as these are erro-  
neous the whole must fall.

1 Constituent part. It is surprising -  
how long we were in discovering this -  
Gaubius seems to be the first who made  
it known - Its nature however was  
first clearly pointed out in a Disputa-



tion written here by Dr. Butt De Sanguin  
whose experiments I directed. I have seen  
a late ingenious dissertation tending to  
prove that the gluten exists in greater  
quantity in the blood in inflammatory  
diseases, but I shall endeavour to show  
it is really less in quantity and more  
dissolved.

2. Prematural, either in quantity,  
quality or cohesion.

3. Circumstances Those mentioned above  
are particularly & nicely to be attended  
to in judging of the state of the blood, as  
they materially alter its consistence &  
appearance.

3. This argument is not a very strong  
one as drawn from the very fallacious  
principle of a final cause.

4. This is the strongest argument &  
on this head I am particularly obliged to  
the late Mr. Hewson (see his experiments)



The circumstances mentioned above likewise which prevent the formation of the size are a proof that it depends on an increased fluidity of the blood & a slower coagulation of it for they are all such as tend to hasten the coagulation.

6. Retrograde &c All this proved by Microscopical Observations.

Error loci. We saw it I think on the surface of the body as in the adnata of the eye where the serous vessels admit the red globules in ophthalmia, besides we find red globules passing off by the secretions without any rupture which is an error loci. I allow therefore, contrary to the opinion of Haller, that an error loci does happen but not that it is the true cause of inflammation.

7. Haller was the first who raised this doubt as in his Microscopical Observations he observed very great obstructions



take place without any inflammation -  
It was imagined first by Bellinus that  
an obstruction in one vessel would throw  
a greater quantity of blood into the neigh-  
bouring, & induce inflammation in  
them - In this idea he was followed by  
Boerhaave. But Mr. Sauvages has pro-  
ved it to be a false one & Waller tied up  
many vessels without inducing in-  
flammation

No Comment on the 2 next Par.

#### CXLIV.

1 Stimulus. Distension in the natu-  
ral stimulus of Arteries and every vol-  
lous muscle.

2 Spasm. We find these inflamma-  
tions by much the most frequent of any  
which attack the parts of the body where  
a distension of vessels & spasm from  
cold most readily concur, as Rheuma-  
tism - Cynanche & Pneumonia. The



first is generally produced by cold applied to the body when warm.

In Cynanche there is a determination from external parts of the head and neck to internal sources to which the cold air is applied during respiration.

In pneumonia there is a determination from the surface to the lungs to which the cold air is likewise applied.

No comment on the 2nd Part.

#### CCXLVII.

1. Communicated as in pneumonia - which is frequently attended with Cynanche - Hippatiles - Phrenitis &c.

2 Rigid fibres - This is an observation as old as Hippocrates

3 Hardness. When the artery strikes the finger as if it was a solid cord.

4 Contraction I have no doubt that in the Diathesis Phlog: The diameter of the arteries is absolutely diminished -



It has been supposed that such a diathesis consisted in a certain state of the fluids, as all causes of inflammation act only on the moving fibres of the body.

5. Subsist. I have no doubt that in cold seasons, Men of arigid fibre are always under a diathesis Phlog. & I gave you a proof of it before in speaking of the appearance of blood drawn in the winter season.

6. Arise from &c I have seen a general diathesis Phlog. with hard pulse - Sily blood &c arise from a topical burn

No comment on the next Par.

CCXLIX.

1. Increased exhalation as in Rheumatism which produces a swelling of the joints.

2. Excretion We have several instances



stances of this in pneumonia, an increased  
excretion from the bronchia or expectora-  
tion in the ordinary solution of the disease  
of its effects are to be thus explained.

3. Evacuation - It is enough to say  
that if inflammations are resolved by  
hemorrhage, & if this is the case we  
will easily understand how a spontane-  
ous bleeding will be of service.

Thus Epistaxis relieves Phrenitis  
& sheath of blood in the matter expecto-  
rated is a good symptom in Pneumonia.

CEL.

Pus. - The reasoning here is very clear  
if the doctrine had almost peculiar ap-  
pearance but it has of late been over-  
turned by a Dutch Physician Brug-  
mans in a work entitled Parageneia - It  
should be I think a lesson to young  
Physiologists not to be too confident in  
these opinions - As I am it is a lesson



to me. He found by Chemical trials that  
the matter which to Mr. Gaber appeared  
to be pus is really not. He acknowledged  
yes that effusion produces it, but it  
is not an effusion of pure serum, it is a  
liquor of a peculiar nature secreted  
by the vessels of the part. He seems  
very intent on overturning former opi-  
nions & establishing new ones, and  
makes use indeed of some weak reason-  
ing — He has overturned likewise  
the opinion of De Haen that Pus was  
generated in the vessels — an opinion I  
always opposed.

He has honoured me with a  
copy of his work, but it has not yet  
made its way into our shops — But  
allowing his opinions to be just, they  
will not disturb our after reasoning, &  
we shall therefore proceed to the further  
consideration of our subject.



1 Shivering These are generally looked on as the marks of absorption, but I consider them merely as marks of the *Vis medicatrix naturæ* (Vide Gabius) no Comment on the 4<sup>th</sup> follow. Par.

1 Red globules. Gaber observed this in his experiments

2 Excitement. This is a theory depending on my particular system - Hence we find it follows inflammations the most acute & most violent & without any suspicion of a putrid ferment.

3 This cause I believe is likewise frequently combined with an effusion of red globules.

A 4<sup>th</sup> Cause of Gangrene tho' not combined with an inflammation - may be whatever directly destroys the tone of the part as Palsy. Intense cold



As this latter most generally first -  
produce inflammation.

No Comment on next Par.

### CCLVIII.

1 Schirrus. I think fluids driven with  
an usual force into small vessels may  
concrete, if it is to this cause I think  
the opacity is owing, but it is a rare  
occurrence.

2 Stagnation. The several secretions  
of the body are very little altered by the  
different velocity of the circulating mass  
except that of sweat, unless particular  
irritation be applied to the secretory  
organ - Secretions therefore depends  
on the particular action of the vessels of  
the part, if these are to be considered in  
treating of Schirrus.

### CCCLIX.

So far have the schools gone in consid-  
ering the terminations of inflammation.



but it surprizing they proceeded no further,  
that the effusion I speak of here is a frequent termination is evident from many dissections of persons who died labouring under Pneumonia in whom some part of the lungs had an appearance similar to that of Liver & on many occasions a kind of Ecchymosis has been observed in the abdominal viscera after inflammation.

CCIX.

As in thisering, the pores of the cuticle are in my opinion exceedingly small, & I imagine the matter both of perspiration & sweat always pass it in a state of vapour - This termination is very common in Erysipelas.

CCXVI.

Exudation This observation has only been made in the present age - Dr Hunter has claimed it as a discovery



but a little attention to Haller's & Morgagni's dissections will show it as a frequent one.

2 Hydrothorax - Sauvages mentions the peripneumonia - Hydrothoracica - I have had occasion to mention it in my own practice

20 Comment: on the following Par.

Erysipelas - You find it mentioned by all authors among the leanthemata who have treated of Nosology, but if the name be applied both to cutaneous and systematical affections as it has been it will be productive of much confusion.



Chap. II.  
Of Cutaneous  
Inflammations.

CCL XXIV.

Two kinds. Boerhaave has made out  
four. Erysipelas - Phlegmon - Adema of  
Schiurus - But this last is <sup>not</sup> attended with  
inflammation of the nature of an Adema.  
The frigidum & calidum, the latter was  
said to exist when an inflammation  
supervened but this is only an ery-  
sipelas arising from Adema.

Erysipelas You find it mentioned  
by all authors among the Leanthemata  
who have treated of Nosology, but if  
the name be applied both to cutane-  
ous & Systematic affections as it has  
been it will be productive of much  
confusion.

CCL XXV.

Seat of Erysipelas Boerhaave has



made Phlegmon & Erythema differ in  
the different size of the vessels they  
affect, & says that Phlegmon is seated in the  
extremity of the red arteries while an  
Erythema is seated in the next series or  
the first serous arteries, but there is no  
foundation for this idea - I cannot see  
how inflammation could subsist in the  
extreme <sup>red</sup> vessels without affecting the  
continuous serous ones, if there is no proof  
either from reason or Anatomy.

Seldom for I dare not say never, for  
these very vessels seem to generate pus  
in the Stomach - Small Pox &c.

CCLXXXVI.

And therefore former writers who  
have spoken of the Erysipelas Peritonum  
& of the abdominal viscera had very false  
ideas of the nature of the disease for  
these Viscera are covered either with the  
Peritoneum or Pleura.



Chap. III.

Of Ophthalmia

No Comment on next Par.

CC. XXVIII.

This inflammation cannot be strictly called Catarrhus, but it is more properly placed here than either among the Visceral or articular.

Two kinds. The most regular Physicians have made out eight or ten different species of Ophthalmia, & the Occulists have multiplied them to an amazing extent. I know one who gave out almost, exhibited 300 different Species of diseases affecting this organ, but in my opinion inflammation is to be divided into the two species here mentioned.

CC. XXIX.

Vessels. On inspection very adnata will be found full of very small vessels, but there appears likewise to be a great



neration of objects.

CC.LXXX.

2 Morgagni. Mentions the case of a gentleman whose eye was amazingly inflamed from a sty sticking against it, notwithstanding every effort of the physician the inflammation continued for a considerable time till a piece of the sty coming was accidentally discovered adhering to the ball of the eye on the removal of which it soon was cured.

Smoke. particularly of Peat & Wood.

Vapours. Arising from chemical mixtures should be particularly guarded against.

3. It is amazing what a high degree of sensibility the retina in some cases acquires & tho' the patients eyes were covered close & he placed in a bed with the curtains drawn. I have known



the smallest stream of light admitted thro the window shutters produce the most disagreeable sensations.

4. As in brewing of drying houses &c where ophthalmia is frequently met with.

5. Which proceeds from the motions excited by the muscle of the eye in fixing it on the small object. Hence those who are under the necessity of doing so - should begin early with magnifying glasses, which relieve this necessary exertion.

6. All Intoxication seems to render the motion of the blood in the vessels of the head much slower afterwards.

7. One eye may be affected from sympathy with the other - Hence tho' one only be inflamed the other should be covered when it is necessary in the inflamed one.

8. As in Scrophula - Leuc &c.



9. The stopping of the menses - Hemorrhoids &c have been known to occasion Ophthalmia nay in some even holding down the head will produce it sometimes.

10. (Vide Whist) I once knew a lady who was affected with a disorder in her stomach which disappeared, but was soon succeeded by Ophthalmia, upon this being removed the stomach complaint again returned & in this manner they continued invariably to alternate one with the other for a considerable length of time.

See also Morgagni who mentions a similar alternation with the Gout in the extremities. Is this disease ever Epidemic? I dare not say positively, but I think I have seen it so in two instances. They were both however in my younger days when I was not per-



haps perfectly able to judge.

It is certain that many feel an uneasy sensation in their eyes from looking at those of any other person in a state of inflammation. I have myself experienced it.

No Comment on the following Par.

CCT XXXII.

1. Number of Leeches A large number should be applied, two or three are of no more service - They should not be applied to the under eyelid, for there is a considerable quantity of cellular membrane situated in that part so that the blood is liable to be infused into it. I have known cases of such effusion more troublesome than the original disease.

Cupping Leeches are very troublesome some of cupping will answer every purpose - one edge of the glass should be placed on zygomatic process by which a



hollow is left for the blood to pass; for when placed higher up its edges pressing on the bones often prevent entirely the flow of the blood to the scarification.

3 butting the vessels of the adnata.

This is almost the only remedy in a beginning spacity of the cornea, the evacuation is but small yet is to be repeated from day to day.

I knew one gentleman cured by it of a very great spacity, yet was obliged to be repeated every day for a month.

No Comment on the next Par.

#### CCL. XXXIV.

Determination of fluids. In my younger years I was much troubled with Ophthalmia & was prevailed on to take snuff as a preventative this soon produced an increased evacuation from my nose & my Ophthalmia was removed, Some years afterwards particular reasons induced



me to leave off taking snuff, the evacuation  
from my nose soon ceased of the ophthalmia  
soon returned, I was therefore necessi-  
tated to have recourse to my snuff box -  
again, & on the evacuation being again  
restored, the disease soon disappeared  
& I have remained perfectly free of it since  
No Comment on next Par.

CCLXXXVI

1 Increase the heat All poultices -  
Cataplasms &c are to be avoided.

2 Cold water The head or face should  
be immersed in it, & the eyes then open.

3 Astringent. Various Metallic  
salts have been employed, that most  
in use is the white Vitriol, other prepa-  
rations of Zinc have been employed as  
Lap. Calamin. Ictia &c but I never  
found them of any service. Of the prepa-  
rations of Lead the Sacch. Saturni is  
the best, we may begin with a dilute



solution as give to  $\text{Zi}$  water & increase it  
to  $\text{gr. vi}$  in  $\text{Zi}$  - Alum also is a good ap-  
plication, a solution of it is preferable to  
the alum card as this last retains the  
heat of the eye.

Camphor is frequently introduced  
into colllyriums, it may be useful as an  
Antispasmodic, which I think it is, and  
specifically suited to inflammatory-  
spasm.

When ever headache is combined with  
Ophthalmia, Topical application of Opium  
are useful to the eye - Temples &c but -  
they must be used with caution for I  
think I have seen them aggravate the  
inflammation.

Q

Chap.



Chap. VI  
Of Pneumonia

ccxxxiv.

comprehend. Hoffman was the first who proposed this.

No comment. on next Par.

cccxxxvi.

1. Frequent. The only authority I have for this are D. Connells of Cork in his observations practices & Bleghorn on the diseases of Minorca. I never observed it myself.

2. Before the pain &c. This seems to be owing to the constitution on the vessels during the cold stage, whereby the blood is prevented from entering into them, but when the hot stage comes on the blood is propelled thro' them with increased force & pain produced.

3. Head. This has been marked as denoting especially pleurisy, but it



also occurs in peripneumony.

You are perhaps surprized to mention both a frequent & a quick Pulse, but a distinction has been drawn between them. A frequent Pulse regards the number of strokes in a given time.

A Quick pulse, the quickness of the stroke itself, & of the pulse be under 100 I can easily distinguish between a quick & slow beat. — Apothecaries talk of a pulse with a jerk, this is the quick pulse.

No Comment on next Par.

### CCCXXXVIII.

1 Cough. This is no proof of any Acrimony present for it is sometimes quite dry, but a cough is not likely to continue long without producing an increased discharge, & it does so in 9 cases out of 10.



But the distinctions drawn from  
the disease being dry or humid from  
the colour of the expectoration.

2. Blood. This is generally con-  
sidered as a salutary symptom,  
young Practitioners should beware  
of it.

No comment on the following Par.  
CCCXLII.

Boerhaave retained a curious  
opinion relative to the nature of  
Pneumonic Inflammation. He sup-  
posed it differed according as it affect-  
ed the Arteria pulmonalis or Bron-  
chialis - But no symptom of Phenom-  
ena has been discovered which can  
distinguish the one from the other -  
Nor do I think any inflammation can  
exist more separate from the other.  
They accompany each other closely, &  
there is the greatest reason to believe



that their extremities anastomose freely

ccc XLIII.

I am thrown into great uncertainty  
by relation to the whole of this reasoning

1. Diaphragm Vid Morgagni.

2. Declivum - It often attends every  
species of Pneumonic inflammation.

No comment on the following Pat.

ccc XLIX.

I am thrown into great uncertainty  
relative to the whole of this reasoning  
since the publication of Bergmans  
experiments

No comment on the 2 next Pat.

ccc LI.

1. Colours. I have been at great  
pains to mark the different colours of  
expectoration & can assert it never af-  
forded me any sure prognosis.

2. Oblique pain - This has not  
been sufficiently attended to by Prae;



titioners who generally neglect bleeding when the pain is only obtuse tho' attended with difficult breathing which often renders the disease fatal.

For the following Part. I must refer you to my Lect. as I am there very full on them. — Hepatitis

CCCCXVII.

Vena Portarum. So Boerhaave imagined.

Evidence There cannot be from strict examination connection of the branches of the two — Inflammation proceeding from an increased action of vessels, it cannot take place unless the Vena Portarum can act as an artery, & whether it does or not, I believe its coats are similar to any other large vein, but allowing it to possess muscular coat I assert it cannot act as such because there is no systole & Diastole in any part of it



if such is necessary to the action even of  
Arteries. If an artery be spliced in -  
any part of it no pulsation or action -  
can be felt beyond the spliced part. This  
however is a matter of no consequence  
in practice.

cccc XVIII.

1 Jaundice - For this I always  
occurs from interrupted secretion, but  
always from interrupted excretion. -  
Jaundice however is rarely combined  
with Hepatitis Inversavit.

cccc XX.

These observations I have taken  
from Practical writers for I never saw any  
such evacuations myself attendant -  
on the resolution of the disease. I make  
no doubt however such have occurred.

1 Expectoration I have no doubt it  
may contribute to it as well as any other  
evacuation from any neighbouring part.



2 Erysipelas This I have ascertained on  
the authority of others.

ccccXXI.

Discharges. I have myself seen in-  
stances of the Pus being discharged  
outwardly or coughed up thro' the lungs  
& the patient recovers

ccccXXII.

Mercurials I cannot perceive any  
thoug' for, or any propriety in the em-  
ployment of them. But I am not able to  
enter into the discussion of their merits  
having never seen them employed nor  
never been in those warm climates --  
where the disease in which they are em-  
ployed principally occurs

ccccXXIII.

Left side. A very distinguishing  
mark between Hepatitis & Pleuritis.



Chap. XI.

Of Nephritis

No Comment on the 2 next Parts

cccc XXVI.

1 Pyrexia. Yet I believe I have met with cases of Chronic Nephritis not attended with it.

2 Motion. I must own this is not a very good distinguishing symptom between it & Lumbago, for an inflammatory affection is most frequently communicated to the muscles

3 Testicle This does not so constantly attend the Nephritis as cases of Calculi.

4. Numbness &c. It most constantly attends both Calculus & Nephritis than any other I would account for it in the following manner.

Two large nerves come out from the spinal marrow & enter into the substance



stance of the Psoas muscle on which the kidneys are incumbent, from thence they descend & form a great part of the lumbal nerve. Now when these muscles are swelled & from inflammation they compress these nerves & thus a numbness is produced.

1. Colic pains These arise from the contiguity of the Colon & kidneys.

Coming from a sympathy between the kidneys & stomach, but which cannot be accounted for from any connection of nerves.

ccccxxx.

1. Clysters Nothing more necessary either in Nephritis or Calculus.

2. Demulcents I consider them as merely acting by dilution & thus diminishing the acrimony of the Urine.

3. Blisters I doubt however if we



need abstain from them entirely for I  
would venture to assert that in 99-  
cases out of 100 if the blisters be not conti-  
nued longer than eight hours no stran-  
gury will be produced, & in general  
eight hours are sufficient to raise a  
blister, & besides a good quantity of  
diluting liquor may be employed.

But may we not employ Mustard  
& Cantharides for the purpose of blisters:  
ing in such cases we certainly may  
& I would employ them in any case  
of Nephritis that occurred to me. May  
as their effects are more permanent.  
I believe they are in some cases more  
efficacious than Cantharides.



## Chap. XII. of Rheumatism

### ccccI.

1 Nighttime whether owing to a degree of Pyrexia which comes on in the evening, a kind of evening exacerbation, or to the heat of the bed, I was in doubt whether I should not have inserted here change of the weather I mean from cold to heat, the disease being affected by changes heat to cold marking the Chronic.

### ccccII.

1 Strains Nothing has often baffled the efforts of the Physicians than the effects of strains which I believe has proceeded from their not being considered in this light.

### ccccIII.

1 Syphilis, such pains attack the middle of the bones. Rheumatism the joints. The effects of strains indicated ~~to~~ <sup>in</sup> joints. The concomitant symptoms will



sufficiently distinguish the source from it.  
has preceded it, for these are the only cases  
seen in this light.

CCCCIV.

1. Cause which is generally cold &  
which cannot induce an acrimony  
in the fluids.

2. Symptoms, which are common to  
other Phlegmasia

3. Cure which is generally affected  
by blood letting, by which I cannot pos-  
sibly suppose that any Acrimony dif-  
fused thro' the general mass of fluids  
can be collected & evacuated.

4 Suppuration This is what De  
Haen calls the Morbus Coxarius.

5. End in Suppuration Baron Storch  
has mentioned instances of suppu-  
ration after Rheumatism & seems to con-  
sider them as pretty frequent but I  
have never met with any, nor have  
any of my colleagues.



1. Legs covered. This does not apply very well, for Rheumatic pains more frequently attack the shoulder than the Elbow or knee, tho' the former is much better covered than the latter.

after you have read the 1st Edition will agree with me that it may be considered if it turns entirely upon the two propositions here laid down  
 2. Putrescence. These seem very distinct from all the others with Putrefaction.

3. Absorption. This is fatal in most cases and often.

4. Putrescence. Upon the question which the danger of the disease principally depends.

5. Putrescence. Which is the most frequent.



Book III.

Chap. I.

Exanthemata

Small Pox.

1 Prognosis. There is no Author has taken more pains upon the prognosis of Small Pox than Van Swieten, but after you have read it - I believe you will agree with me that it may be curtailed, if it turns entirely upon the two propositions here laid down.

2. Putrescency I have seen very distinct Small Pox attended with Petechie.

3. Always - It is fatal in nine cases out of ten.

4. Putrescency - upon the degree of which the danger of the disease - principally depends.

DXCV.

1 Period. which in the confluent is



on the 3<sup>d</sup> day in the distinct it is often delayed till the fourth.

2 State of the matter - which in the Distinct becomes a perfect pus. In the Confluent a thin Ichor.

3 Fever - which in the distinct abates on the third & entirely disappears on the 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> day, but in the other is attended on the third day with an exacerbation.

#### DXCVI.

Circumstances I shall soon have occasion to show how much the manner of life of the Patient & contribute to vary the nature of the disease.

#### DXCVII.

There is a curious proof that a much greater proportion of our fluids is assimilated to the variolous nature than appears in the Pustules.

In a practice frequently employed



in the East Indies as soon as the Pustules  
are fully formed they open them & a con-  
siderable quantity of matter is dischar-  
ged - The pustules by this collapse, but  
soon recover their former state of size,  
the operation being several times repeat-  
ed a vast quantity is in this way dis-  
charged.

#### DXCIX.

1 Keated. Sir George Baker has  
communicated a fact in proof of this.

A person who had received the con-  
tagion of Small pox being seized with  
a chilliness &c. laid himself down be-  
fore a great fire, & as the face part of his  
body was opposite to the fire it was cov-  
ered all over with pustules, while hardly  
any could be seen on the back part of  
his body which was kept cool.

I have been told likewise of a  
Blacksmith whose bed was placed next  
a wall



ce wall which divided his sleeping apartment from his furnace, finding himself seized with rigors & he placed his back next the warm wall the following day this part of his body was covered with pustules while none appeared any where else - I have besides often observed that when children lay with one cheek leaning against the nurses breast that side of the face contained a much greater number of pustules - than the other.

DCV.

1. Scrophula On the contrary I have known a case where both diseases were rendered more mild than usual by a Scrophulous person being inoculated.

2. Diseases of the skin - I knew a family, one of whom was afflicted with a peculiar scurvy eruption on the skin & his parents fearing some bad conse-



quences if the small pox was conjoined  
with this affection sent him out of the  
way when all their other children were  
inoculated - When he arrived however  
at an age when it was proper to send him  
into the world, dreading the consequen-  
ces of receiving it naturally they consult-  
ed another Physician & myself to know  
if it were safe to have him inoculated,  
thinking his chance was better - It  
was agreed that he should undergo  
that operation, after premising a few  
warm bathings which cleared his skin  
the matter was inserted but the Eruption  
returned before the pustules appeared.  
The Small Pox however was of the most  
favourable kind. of the Eruption has  
appeared to grow better every day since

3. Debile In children more dis-  
posed to Catarrhal affections I think I  
have observed the Small pox more un-



favourable than in others.

Inoculation should not be performed on a child labouring under Chin-cough as it is often fatal, yet I have had myself an instance to the contrary in one of my own children to whom the infection was communicated by its nurse. The child however recovered, & it was curious, that from the moment the small pox struck out, the Chin-cough disappeared & never after returned.

In Patients labouring under Acute Rheumatism the infection should not be inserted as being an inflammatory state of the system.

#### DEVI.

Dentition. Before this period Inoculation is certainly very improperly practised if it can possibly be avoided, at an early period the pustules, by



stopping up the nostrils prevent their  
sucking if they are deprived of their or-  
dinary aliment, & I have always ad-  
vised ~~parents~~ parents to get their child-  
ren taught to feed on spoon meat be-  
fore inoculation is performed.

DCVII.

Summer. We have rarely any ex-  
amples of this Putescency being in-  
duced to any great degree by the Sum-  
mer heats in this climate, but I have  
observed myself in Glasgow when the  
Smallpox was Epidemic that the deaths  
were few in April, the proportion in-  
creased in May & soon decreased on  
the approach of autumn, so that we  
should have some precautions in view  
as to the time of communicating the  
infection.

DCVIII.

Animal food - In Indostan the peo:



ple find almost universally on Vegetable  
Aliment but they have a preparation called  
Given this they avoid for  
sometime before Inoculation

### DCIX

1. Mercurial &c. Their uses are some  
very uncertain, Vid Edinburgh Medical  
Essays for the years 1735 & 1736.

2 Inconsiderable take for example  
Donodatis preparatory Powder & most  
injurious composition of Crudo Lips &  
Emetic Tartar for the former must Abstract  
the Acid from the latter which contains  
only about  $\frac{1}{9}$  of a grain of the Antimony.

### DCX

Intemperance. I have known instan-  
ces in persons grown up where the disease  
was brought on seemingly in consequence  
of it, & in every instance of this kind it  
proved fatal

I can Vid



& these considerations which principally induce me to avoid as much as possible communicating the infection to Adults who are liable to & susceptible of an arduous susceptibility of all those impressions which may be so easily avoided in Infants.

#### DCXI.

Choice of the matter. The Suttomians have pretended to derive great advantage from taking the matter as soon as it appears, but this & every other precaution, as to the choice of infection is seemingly void of foundation - But as prejudices prevail in the world, they are not easily overcome, the practitioners may & should comply with them; by following the rules in DCIII. 7.

It may indeed be said that this is something different in the nature of the infection of Small Pox at different times



& in different circumstances, & so as at one time to produce very universally, a favourable disease, at another the contrary.

We have certainly instances of this when the Smallpox is Epidemic, the similar precautions were taken whenever the disease appeared, & such difference could not always & so very generally depend upon the constitution of persons infected - But the cause of this difference in the nature of the Smallpox are to be sought for in the state of the atmosphere at the time, which has great effect in variously modifying the violence of Epidemic diseases as I before observed. It has been supposed by many that other diseases may be communicated by their infection taken from a person labouring under them. This has particularly been asserted with regard to Syphilis.



& Syphilis. We cannot be sure give a direct negative to this, but even supposing such diseases may be communicated in such a manner, it is highly probable that the quantity of matter introduced in Inoculation never can communicate them to a healthy person.

DE XII.

1 Quantity. The Chinese take a parcel of the crusts which have fallen off from a person who has had the disease & wrapping them up in cotton, introduced them into the nostrils, & yet the disease is as favourable among them as anywhere else.

I knew a practitioner who used all ways to inoculate in four places & the disease was as mild among his Patients as among those who were inoculated in one spot only by the small point of a lancet.

I know



I knew a Gentleman who having collected a quantity of crusts of the small pox threw them into a mass of postage they were all eaten & yet the disease produced by them was as mild as usual - These facts will show that the quantity introduced has no effect on the future disease.

#### DCXIII.

1 Cooling Purgatives. It was not a cooling purgative used by the Sultanians. It was the Salabar.

2 Skin And I think it is in this they are principally of use.

#### DCXIV.

1 Blood letting And which was in my younger days much employed.

2 Indostan when they make the person lie in the open air without any covering, & afterwards employ the bathing if the danger of the disease appears.



increasing.

DCXV.

1. Hurtful. I have seen them prove hurtful - Drenching the tender alimentary canal of an infant must destroy its tone & perhaps affect for ever after.

No comment on next Par.

DCXVII.

1 Symptoms - And if doubt remains, some degree of coma - Spontaneous vomiting / of what Dr Sydenham pointed) again on pressing the stomach, almost clearly show the disease to be the small pox.

DCXVIII.

1 Blood. According to the ancient & Boerhaavian practice but I only say it is to be employed when the cool Regimen shall not prove sufficient to moderate the febrile symptoms. And



I maintain that Venesection does not  
retard the Eruption as some have ima-  
gined.

DCXIX.

Determination This however and  
the following reasons should not weigh  
much in favour of the practice we  
know.

DCXX.

1. Infants. I never knew Adults  
affected with them.

2. Favourable Prognostic, why I can  
not tell

3. Bleeding It has sometimes ap-  
peared to aggravate instead of allevi-  
ating them.

4. Opiate. And it is commonly -  
necessary to give it in the way of elyter.  
No comment. on next Par.

DCXXII.

Bleeding. But I doubt if such a



situation often occurs - The fever in the confluent small pox is very generally of the typhus kind.

DCXXIII.

1. Peruvian bark. The late Dr. Moore was the first who introduced the practice, & it has since been pretty generally followed - It is however extremely difficult to get infants to take it in sufficient quantity. The best method is to exhibit the fine powder conjoined with extract of liquorice.

It has been given in Clysters, & tho I believe serviceable given in this manner, yet I have never found it so much as when given by the mouth.

2. Acids - They may be conjoined with the Bark & help to hide its taste.

3. Nitre But its taste is so disagreeable, & it is so difficult to exhibit it in sufficient quantity that in practice



I generally neglect it.

2. Wine. I have known a patient take 8 bottles of wine daily with considerable advantage & always with an alleviation of the delirium which attended the disease.

DCXXIV.

1. Opium. This we learned first from Sydenham.

2 Once or twice a day. he gives it every eight hours.

In the small pox from inoculation or when mild & distinct - It is hardly necessary & inoculators neglect it.

DCXXV.

Blisters. A constant succession of them every 12 hours - It was a practice which I was led into from my very first attempts in medicine of its utility I am not indeed perfectly clear but they may do good by relaxing the spasmodic state



of the skin, & can hardly do harm.

DC XXVI.

Gargles. Thrown into the mouth of infants by a syringe & they should be more frequently employed than they generally are in this Country - They are pretty generally employed in England.

DC XXVII.

Nauseating doses. Nay a full emetic is sometimes necessary and useful.

No comment on next Part.

DC XXIX.

1. Tuleghand. Which I have sometimes found it to be.

2. Peruvian Bark &c The celebrated Dr. Friend & Mead imagined it was only to be cured by purging, but in this practice which prevailed in my younger days I frequently failed I was obliged to have



have recourse to what I have recom-  
mended.

3. Antimonial - given upon the  
same indication as in Fevers.

DCXXX.

Measures. It has been in particular  
proposed to open the pustules & let the  
matter out on the face, but this I look  
on as a mischievous practice. And  
I imagine it has a tendency to induce  
putting the face where it would not -  
otherwise have occurred.



Chap. III.  
Of Measles

No comment of the 2 next Par.

DCXXXIII.

1 once. This is disputed but it is a matter of no great consequence, for it ever does attack any one a second time it is not one in 10,000.

DCXXXIV.

No age - I have seen a woman of seventy affected.

DCXXXV.

January. This is the Sydenham account; I have frequently seen it take the same course - He in general divided diseases into two Seasons - from the winter to the summer solstice, & from the summer to the winter solstice which he distinguished by the names of Vernal & Autumnal diseases. - But this account of the first appearance of



The measles is by no means certain - I have known it appear at almost every season of the year.

DCXXXVI.

Violent. And a very violent fever will precede an mild state of the disease.

DCXXXVII.

1. Inezing Some have taken this as a general symptom of eruptive fevers, but I maintain it is peculiar to measles.

2. Drowsiness which is a symptom of all eruptive fevers, as Small pox - Scarlatina - Erysipelas &c. - It is difficult to explain the causes of this phenomenon.

No comment on next Par.

DCXXXIX.

But continues The whole of the phenomena of this disease certainly arise from the contagion, but we -



should distinguish two stages of it.  
The Eruptive and the Inflammatory  
which follows.

DCXL.

1. Any period I have seen it at the  
beginning of the disease, but this is  
a rare occurrence.

2 Diarrhoea Physicians have in  
general forgot Sydenhams account  
of this symptom - It is an inflammatory  
affection depending on a determina-  
tion of vitiated mucus to the follicles  
of the intestines to be cured by blood let-  
ting & not by opiates.

No comment on next & Par.

DCXLV

1 Freely Physicians have I believe run  
into the contrary extreme from the prac-  
tice employed before the time of Syden-  
ham - I have known a boy bleed in the  
measles five times in three days & with



This effect he did not recover his health  
of strength for years afterwards. So that  
however proper the remedy be we must  
not exceed proper bounds, for it may be  
carried to excess.

DCXLVI.

1. Cooling Purgatives Laxative clysters  
are to be frequently employed.
2. Blistering As it is in some measure  
a local affection similar to Pneumonia  
or other inflammatory diseases of these  
parts.

No Comment on next Par.

DCXLVIII

1. Opiumes I have seen them augment  
the danger of the disease. The difficulty of  
breathing &c &c give occasion to another  
bleeding to bring down the inflammation  
which was increased by it. I am indeed  
much disposed to agree with Dr. Young  
that Opium & bleeding are seldom pro-



per in the same disease, altho' Sydenham  
employed his diacodium in this dis-  
ease very constantly, with the precautions  
indeed mentioned in this paragraph -  
Opium is attended with the best effects.

DC XLIX.

1 Drawn off. It cannot be supposed  
that any morbid matter diffused thro'  
the mass can be determined to the intes-  
tines by any methods whatever, the excre-  
tions by urine & perspiration are in much  
larger quantities than that by stool,  
& I should be more inclined to think  
that it is by these outlets nature throws  
off any such matter present. Nobody  
thinks of evacuating the acrimony of  
Scrophula - Scurvy or Syphilis by  
purgings. Nay there is direct proof I  
think that purging cannot operate in  
the manner here supposed, when Mercury  
has been thrown into the system in such



quantities as to excite Salivation contrary to our wishes. I assert it is in vain to attempt stopping by purgatives which are generally given with an intention of drawing the Mercury out of the system. I have tried them very frequently, & to no manner of purpose, it has not been considered that the matter evacuated by the intestines does not proceed from the blood immediately, but from the mucus follicles, unless the practice be continued for a pretty long period, - This practice has been besides extended to every eruption supposed to proceed from putrefaction of the blood, but I assert that the theory is in every instance false & the practice improper.



Chap. IV.  
Of Scarlet Fever

DCLV.

Specifically different. I own I am at present in some doubts as to this conclusion, & am rather disposed to consider them as varieties of the same disease, but varieties considerably different which will be at least allowed.

DCLVI.

1. *Cynanche Tonsillaris*. And as the difference between the *Scarlatina* and *Cynanche maligna* have not been / I must own / clearly or sufficiently pointed out so I must observe that the real difference between it & *Cynanche Tonsillaris* are not very obvious.

2. *Dauces*. The swelling & ulceration are sometimes so slight that we may be led to doubt whether they might not have taken place in the Epidemic mentioned



oned by Sydenham without his having taken notice of it.

No comment on the following Par.

DCLXII.

Every. This expression is too strong, for there are some cases of it when the affection of the fauces is so slight as scarcely to deserve any notice - I should have said where the affection of the fauces is in any way considerable.

DCLXIII.

Bark may be administered, but yet the quantity is so small that it is of little use, yet no Practitioners should act against a popular opinion.

DCLXIV.

Anarsaria. This however is sometimes a serious consequence. Vid. Dr. Withering on this & other parts of the disease before us.



Chap. VI.

Of Erysipelas

DCXCVIII.

Drowsiness. I would not allow to be a mark of internal affection. — It attends as I mentioned before almost every eruptive disease.

DCXCIX.

1. Latent. I have seen it begin at the tip of the ear, & it is not an infrequent part for it to appear in first.

2. Turgid. But I have never seen a turgidity of the face or a mark of more violent disease than ordinary.

DCC.

Considerable desquamations — I doubt if this is accurate, the principle desquamation is from the blistered places.

No comment on the 2 following paragraphs



## DCCIII.

1 Apoplectic And when it ends fatally I believe this is the case.

Translation &c We have not one instance of the Dissections of Patients dying in Erysipelas either in Morgagni, Vicq. d'Aud or any other Author - I don't however believe that death is ever caused by a translation of the disease from without inwards to the brain or any other part.

No Comment on the next 3 Pgs.

## DCCVII.

1. Erimony I have known an Erysipelas or an Erythema if you please to cut it, arise from a blistered part behind the ear, & be from there communicated to the side of the face attended with all the usual symp:

Worms

No Comment on the next Pgs.



And as in many instances there is no other. These words should be altogether left out for if it be merely an external affection it is an erythema not an Erysipelas.

2 Narcotic As the leaves of the So. lanum which I have known employed

3 Refrigerant As Solutions of Sacch. Saturni

4. Spirits &c As Camphorated Spirit of wine, but I have known the Inflammation always increased by them.

5. Mealy Powder There is a constant acrimonious exudation from parts affected with Erysipelas - Oatmeal when sufficiently fine is to be preferred to flour, this last much more readily unites into crusts which



prove very troublesome - I have said  
that humid applications tend to  
spread the disease, but I am informed  
that one of the first Surgeons of England  
employs what must be considered as  
of this nature - I mean the bellows  
leaves, if it is said with sufficient  
safety & advantage.

No Comment on next Par.

DCCXIII

Peruvian Bark And I am now told it  
is given in every case of lryoipetux in  
the London Hospitals with what  
propriety I shall not here say, as not  
acquainted with the practice.





Chap. VIII.  
Of Miliary Fever  
DCCXVII.

Lives. I know some persons who can hardly be thrown into a sweat or violent heat without being affected by a miliary eruption which is by no means the case with the other Exanthemata.

No Comment. on next Par.

DCCXIX.

1 Febrile diseases Or in other words it may attend every febrile disease, I have known it attend Typhus Pneumonia - Rheumatism &c.

No Comment on next Par.

DCCXXI.

Doubt much. Dr Haen was the first who started this opinion, whether from a conviction or a desire of throwing on his Rivals I shall not pretend



to determine

DCCXXII.

1. Clear traces Vid. many quotations in a work of Dr. Fordyce on this subject.

2. Ancients. And in Proof of this I assert that we are not certain whether any one cutaneous affection described by them be the same with any one of the different cutaneous diseases known at present.

DCCXXIII.

1. Always precedes My experience in this disease is not sufficient perhaps to authorize this assertion. In all cases however which have occurred to me, it has been the case.

DCCXXIV.

Contagious. I know but one Author who has asserted it is so. I mean Dr. John Fordyce.

He says that his hands have



been affected with the eruption from  
the handling of persons labouring  
under it. But I should imagine it  
was produced merely by the applica-  
tion of the acrid matter of the pustules  
producing an erythematic affection.

Skin. I find a very respectable  
support to this opinion, the learned  
& judicious baron De Meertens  
of Petersburg who agrees with me  
in this respect.

No Comment on the 2 next Pat.

DCCXXVII.

Prevented I am much confirmed in  
this opinion by the assent of the leas-  
ted & judicious Dr. White of Manches-  
ter. Dr. Young was also of the same  
opinion.

Robt.



Book IV  
Of Hemorrhagies  
Chap. I

Of Hemorrhagy in General  
DCCXXXVIII.

Persons I was disposed to add ...  
here to Young persons especially,  
but most systematics have done so,  
but this could not be introduced with  
propriety as I am hereafter to show  
that some species of Hemorrhagy -  
are most frequently in the Ad.  
DCCXXXIX.

Goldstige I know some persons ...  
who will with difficulty credit  
this, but tho' it is not so considerable  
as in Intermitents or inflammations  
yet it always occurs on a slight  
degree.  
No comment on next Part



## DCCXLIII.

Inequisitely marked - I allude here particularly to the presence of the cold stage which cannot be expected to take place in a purely typical affection.

## DCCXLIV.

Inequality Now this is produced is to be explained hereafter, an increased pressure in one part or a want of support in another may arise from various causes, & in a Machine so nicely adjusted as the human body must occasion an unnatural distribution. (See § 749)

No comment on next Part.

## DCCXLVIII.

So soon recovered. Mons<sup>r</sup>. Doidart concludes from calculations that Obj. of blood when lost is restored in five days But yet we consider that the recovery



lost blood is not so sudden as Mons.<sup>r</sup>  
Dodart would wish us to believe.

Plethoric State Graziers are convinced of this by experience.

They generally bleed their calves  
before they attempt fattening  
them.

At certain periods. The only species  
of Idiopathic Hemorrhagies worthy  
of attention are the Epistaxis - Hemoptysis - Hemorrhoids & Menorrhagia,  
of which the Epistaxis most commonly  
appears in child hood, & towards  
puberty -

Hemoptysis when the body is  
arrived at its Acme & the

Hemorrhoids when Idiopathic  
most generally occurs in advanced  
life.

DCCCLII.

Extension - It may be said that I



have overlooked one circumstance which is that the distending power which may be considered as residing in the heart probably increases in as great proportion as the resistance to extension in the different parts of the body. We have no certain means of determining the force of the heart whatever.

Experiments may have been made to ascertain it, but we may with great probability suppose that its force is increased in proportion to its increase of bulk, if it is proved that the heart by no means increases in bulk in proportion to the other parts of the body, so that the distending force is by no means increased in proportion to the resistance, if this is finely illustrated by gradual diminution of growth so observable from the first appearance of the fetus to the time the body has



arrived to its Acme.

DCC LIII.

Head - For it is necessary perhaps  
of most proper that the organs of sense  
should be the first evolved, & that the  
brain arrive at perfection as soon  
as possible being an organ whose  
influence is absolutely necessary to  
the proper exercise of the functions of  
different actions of every other part  
of the body.

DCC LIV.

Direction which is pretty well sup-  
ported by the fact that it is on the fore-  
head sweat first appears when the ac-  
tion of the heart & Arteries is increased.  
It is on the forehead also the Erythe-  
mata, as Small pox the first makes.  
their appearance.

DCC LV.

Rupture. A blood will bear extension



to a certain degree, the resistance always  
increasing to degree of extension but --  
when extended to a certain degree, any  
further force applied will produce a  
rupture of it.

Density It is a curious fact that  
the density of the coats of vessels increas-  
es in proportion to the diminution of  
their bulk; so that the smallest vessels  
have the thickest coats.

#### D C C L X I I I.

Acme The most common period of  
its appearance is from sixteen to twenty  
five years double the numbers that  
happen between sixteen & thirty five.  
& there are five times the number which  
happen before twenty five than  
after it.

No Comment. on next Par.

#### D C C L X V I I.

Later period. I have known one



instance of it at Forty. and another  
at Fifty

C. To comment. on the next Part.

## DCCLXXV.

2. It has been disputed, some making the pressure of the air on the lungs not to exceed a few ounces, others making it equal to one pound. Not to enter into a dispute of this nature I think it is evident that the air does press in some degree on the vessels of the lungs and consequently that when this is removed the disposition to hemorrhagy will become more strong.

3. Anger It has often brought on a poplexy & I have known it produce Epistaxis in a very passionate child.

4. Respiration As playing on any wind instrument.

5. Stopping may in the young produce Epistaxis - In the old Apno.



Apoplexy.

Signatures I have no doubt that a tight Cravat will produce an accumulation of the blood in the vessels of the head. External pressure will produce accumulation as leaning against a Desk in writing - Tight Racing Strimpe, & I am sure do the circulation of the lungs & induce Hemoptysis.

DCCCLXXIX.

1. It may fall on the lungs - brain or other vital parts.

2. This Hemoptysis frequently induces Phthisis Pulmonalis, and tho' I have seen Epistaxis frequently relieve Apoplexy, yet I never observed it in old people without its being at last attended with death from an Apoplectic affection.

3. I have seen large Hemorrhages whether natural or artificial induce Dropsy.



Dropsy of an incurable nature.

No comment. on the next Par.

DCC LXXXII

1. Plethoric That Hemorrhagies always arise from the state of the body I do not assert, but it certainly has considerable power in hastening the effects to be expected from particular conformation.

2 Chief means perhaps in some cases the only means

3 Inequalities And I believe there never was a system formed without some small and particular inequalities of this nature.

DCC LXXXIV.

I know a gentleman who can satisfy his appetite by taking a quantity of Liquid equal in Bulk to the usual quantity of food, which tho satisfying to his desire of food cheats



The system of a certain proportion of ab:  
ment.

DCC. LXXXV.

Exercise A man walking moderately  
will perspire double the quantity than  
if he sat still

DCC. LXXXVI.

Different Thus it will be evident that  
the exercise of the lungs would be very  
improper for a patient in Hemoptysis;  
Dancing or walking for a patient in  
Hemorrhoids. Menorrhagia &c.

DCC. LXXXVII.

I have omitted here perhaps the con  
sideration of other evacuations.

Purging I take to be a safer practice  
than blood letting by diminishing the  
Ingesta.

DCC. LXXXVIII.

Remote Causes All except the ap  
plication of cold which is sometimes



a powerful remedy.

DCCXC

So far I agree with the Stahlans -  
of some other practitioners to be here:  
after mentioned.

DCCXCI.

1. Inflammatory Diathesis There is no  
doubt of its presence in some cases. I  
have seen as thick an inflammatory  
crust in Hemorrhages as in puer-  
monia.

2 Moderate to suppress, when they  
are to be moderated & when suppressed  
will be hereafter explained.

DCCXCII.

1 (Doubtful. Vid. Heberden Lond.  
Med. Trans. Vol. 2.

2 Evacuating I believe Heberden  
has been mistaken with regard to his  
opinion of the use of blood letting -  
It was merely for the purpose of



evacuating he may be right. But I imagine it proves useful on a different principle that I have here laid down.

3. Gradual. where the flow is from a small aperture as is generally the case - I believe Venesection is requisite, provided other circumstances which indicate it to be present. But if it be from a large aperture I agree with Heberden that it is useless.

#### DCCXCV

Blistering When I first came here an old Surgeon informed me that he found a blister on the nape of the neck or between the shoulders was a most powerful remedy. I put it in practice and have found it a most valuable one both in Epistaxis & Hemoptysis & it is now very generally employed here and that it has reached the Continent -



you will find in Observat. Medicæ de  
Mertocus.

DCCXCVI.

Vomiting I have frequently prac-  
tised in the Royal Infirmary par-  
ticularly in Hemoptysis, for a length  
of time with impunity, tho' not with  
very great advantage till I found it  
increased the Hemoptysis in one pa-  
tient very considerably so that I  
have not tried it since - I have fre-  
quently employed nauseating doses  
in Uterine Hemorrhagy with seem-  
ing advantage.

DCCXCVII.

Vegetable Astringents tho' I have  
said here that they are only useful  
in the alimentary canal yet I now be-  
lieve that their effects may be extend-  
ed to the rest of the system by their  
action on the moving fibres, & there



is a strong proof of this in the fact that vegetable astringents cure Intermittents - I say also here that they are not very powerful but I believe some exist of the Vegetable Kingdom that are possessed of strong powers - I allude particularly to the Kino which I have lately found very powerful in restraining uterine Hemorrhage.

Chalybeats I believe is possessed of strong powers when given in larger doses than usual - I have myself been once accustomed to exhibit it either the Limature martis or Rubigo ferri in the quantity of a few grains in a day, but I know it has been given with success in the quantity of ʒi in a day, but I believe these large quantities are superfluous for they will only act in proportion to the quantity of Acid in the stomach. In Saturn.



from the effervescence which takes place in the mixture of the two ingredients, I should suspect some decomposition of them at any rate I think the Vitriol of Lead is a very inert preparation.

Alum It was frequently employed in composition as in the Puls. Symp. where it was combined with the Sang. Drac. but this last was a very useless ingredient for its astringent power is not great, & it is entirely insoluble in the animal fluids - The Terra Lap. was afterwards substituted but I believe this is always adulterated when it arrives here - If pure I make no doubt of its possessing strong powers, but I believe any addition whatever will not increase the power of the Medicine with regard to the dose of Alum I have generally given it in



pretty large doses - I never could give -  
none larger than j as it generally pro:  
duced vomiting - And altho. I was at  
first apprehensive of some bad effects  
from such quantities applied imme:  
diately to the Intestines, yet when  
given in too large quantities it al:  
ways produced vomiting or purging  
I have given with the best effects to the  
quantity of  $\text{ʒij}$  in 12 hours.

DCCC.

Cold water The addition of a quantity  
of common salt renders it much colder  
& much more efficacious. When troubled  
with Epistaxis I have found that on  
dipping my hands in water rendered  
very cold by the addition, the Hemorha:  
ge stopped, tho I had in vain tried  
before plain cold water.

DCCCIX.

Deliquium I received this observation



from my late friend D. Hunter, and  
he found Deliquia ~~is~~ frequently cured  
in uterine Hemorrhagy, yet he often used  
his endeavours to bring it on by raising  
the patient from an horizontal pos:  
ture to an erect.

formed by the ~~intercostal~~ ~~muscles~~  
alone, but must depend on the  
action of the muscles of the back as the  
trapezius etc but to their action it is  
necessary that the scapula be fixed  
which is performed by muscles lying be-  
tween the scapula of the neck which in  
action must consequently raise the  
scapula upwards if this be constantly  
performed the humeri etc will at  
last become very proscapulae  
Plat. LXXIV.

Thursd Nov frequently  
after the sleep  
of the night the patient  
is found to be in a  
state of agitation, the  
pulse is frequent and  
the patient is restless  
and complains of  
feverishness, the  
breast is hot and  
the patient is  
restless and  
complains of  
feverishness.



Chap. III.  
Of Homoptysis  
DCCC XXXIII.

Prominency of the Shoulders. The lesion of this is curious — The distension of the thorax is an easy respiration performed by the Intercostal muscles alone, but in all difficult breathing many muscles of the back, as the *Antic Costalis* &c but to their action it is necessary that the scapula be fixed which is performed by muscles lying between the Scapulae of the neck which in action must consequently raise the Scapula upwards & if this be constantly performed the humeri & Rati will at last become very perceptible.

DCCC XXXIV.

Suppression Thus it has frequently been known to occur after the stoppage of Epistaxis, or after the resolu-



tion of the Menstrual flux of females.  
Amputation, of which I have  
known many instances

DCCC XXXVI.

1 External heat Vid Witheringham  
Sent. in his Commentarium Nosolog.  
gicum.

2. External violence, as Blows - Falls  
Bruises &c.

DCCC XXXVII.

1 Sense of Heat - Why it is felt particu-  
larly under the sternum I cannot  
explain.

2 Saltish taste - This has been by  
some supposed to proceed from an accu-  
mulation of the fluids, but this explanation  
is by no means satisfactory - For I  
imagine it is owing to the effusion of  
serum from the gradual dilatation of  
some vessels, of which serum I suspect  
in spite of Dr Linds curious assertion



is always saltish.

DCCC XLIII.

1. I have known more than one instance where the discharge from a Venereal ulcer in the throat gave the alarm.

DCCC XLVI.

Females unless when they show a disposition to Phthisis.

Stagnate I am not certain if this be not pure Hypothesis & formed more upon conjecture than proof.

DCCC XLVII.

Return prevented Hemoptysis is the only Hemorrhagy which the Stahlians have made an exception to their general rule of avoiding stopping natural effusions of blood.

DCCC XLVIII.

Peruvian bark, which the present age seems disposed to consider as a panacea.



Hurtful I have seen them evidently  
increase the Dyspnoea.

DECEMBER.

Blood letting - I have a great deal of cur-  
iosity to know how the judicious He-  
berden practises in Hemoptysis -  
Dr. Cocker asserted that Phthisis could  
often be cured by bleeding at once, & more  
certainly Hemoptyses. He mentioned  
bleeding in it 50 times - I have seen  
this practised, but I must say never  
with success in Phthisical patients, tho'  
I certainly consider it as the best remedy  
in Hemoptysis.

Utic of Animal food I have always  
seen attended with the worst consequences  
Is cold to be employed as a part of the  
Antiphlogistic regimen recommended?  
It certainly generally stops during the  
winter season. But I believe the re-  
turn of the disease in Spring is owing to



The cold of winter bringing on a Phlogistic  
diathesis, which is brought into action  
by the vernal heat. And I have known  
instances of Hemorrhoids, that is Hemop:  
lysis put off by avoiding the winter of  
this country, by removing to a warmer  
climate. There is a set of remedies which  
has been employed, but as to which I am  
certain some doubt I mean Opium.  
These I assert always increase the Phlog:  
Diathesis of the body, where a very violent  
cough is present they may be of use in  
allaying it. But when such was not  
present, & when employed early in the  
disease I certainly have seen them  
hurtful.

DCCCL

Avoiding. - I should have specified  
the exercise of respiration, which is in a  
particular manner to be avoided, as  
Speaking - Smiling & Carriage



Carriage I know a lady who could only be relieved by travelling, for when ever she remained a few days without exercising in her carriage her Hemoptysis returned but by continuing this mode of living for some time she at length got rid of the disease

Sailing I knew a lady in the North of Scotland predisposed to Phthisis & was seized with the most severe Hemoptysis. I was called in & recommended as the last recourse a voyage at sea. She immediately got on board a vessel going to London & during their passage her disease entirely disappeared - She went to a friend in Ipswich where after remaining for a few days her Hemoptysis returned - She went to sea again the disease again disappeared and again returned on her being set on shore. She went again with the same success & after a long voyage which



restored her health in a remarkable de-  
gree she fixed herself at last in Scotland.  
Her disease recurring in a year or two  
she took a voyage to Lisbon & after a  
short stay returned in perfect health  
which she still enjoys, it being fifteen  
years since she was first attacked -  
with the disease.

Swinging has lately been recom-  
mended by D. Smith my former pupil  
& friend, & from his veracity I make no  
doubt of his experiments - I have only  
seen it employed in two instances, in  
one of which it was manifestly attended  
with disadvantage - The other Lady  
has grown much better, but I never say  
it produces the effects D. Smith mentions  
of lowering the pulse -



Chap. IV.  
Of Phthisis

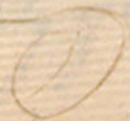
DCCCLVI

1 Greenish I am doubtful indeed if  
ever mucus assumes this colour.

3 Odour Mr Brugmans has made  
this one of the principal marks - He  
has likewise brought in a new considera-  
tion here, for he says Pus is always in-  
flamable, Mucus never so.

4 Brugman says this is a most  
inaccurate test, the most so of any  
employed.

6. More readily - Brugmans is dispo-  
sed even to deny this, if he says that  
none of Mr Darwin's experiments are  
to be trusted to, on the conclusions he has  
drawn just because says he, he did  
not prosecute them sufficiently or at-  
tended them a sufficient length of  
time -





Mistaken - I have known many instances of a patient recovering where a compleat purulent expectoration - had taken place, & I have known a Gentleman recover after the repeated bursting & evacuation of different Poni: co's by expectoration - Brugman has given us a new method of distinguishing Pus & mucus which he recommends as certain.

He says that if Pus be laid by in a warm situation it always undergoes an acetous fermentation & becomes Acid, which may be discovered by the odour & by the ordinary test of sugar of vio: lets whereas mucus undergoes such changes.

Dec 28.

Animal food I have on many occasions seen the worst effects from the very smallest quantity of it, even broths I have se-



quently seen prejudicial.

Milk - A very prevailing opinion is that it is a very powerful nutrient. I would not precisely deny this, but I do not imagine its good effects in Ph. this is depend upon this. I believe it is owing to its low quality as to nourishment compared with Animal food.

Nature of the milk. We generally prefer the milk of non ruminant animals, the milk of women I believe is less proper than that of asses or Mares as they generally use Animal food & the effects of animal food in changing the nature of milk is obvious from Dr. Young's experiments.

Administration of Milk. It is common here to give it in small quantity in the morning before rising - But I do not see the advantage of this. Patients generally sweat after taking this warm milk



in bed, & this certainly renders the practice hurtful, with respect to the quantity. I know it is given in this town by some practitioners in a quantity of only half a pint the day, but I never saw any advantage whatever unless the patient lived almost entirely on it.

Period of the disease. We should certainly, if we expect any advantage of:hibit it as early in the disease as possible.

Habits of the stomach. Why some stomachs do not digest milk well is a problem difficult to solve, a quantity of Sugar has often made it sit well on the stomach, asses milk is more easily digested than Cows, & indeed there are but few stomachs which will not bear it well.

## DECEE XII.

Climate, Those where great heats prevail in Summer should not be first



visited before October.

Madeira from the temperature & equality of its climate has proved - more beneficial to Phthisical patients than any other I know - I have known a patient, who was so far advanced in the disease, that he was attacked with night sweats perfectly cured by going there.

Next to this Island I consider Lisbon or other parts of Portugal as the most proper.

Spain certainly possesses a climate well suited to the disease, but the bad accommodations & inhospitality of the Country render it not so eligible - I have known cures performed at Seville & A. Lucas. We are very much accustomed to repair to the South of France, but they are not perfectly free from the Winter cold of the blasts of the alps, so that no.



part there is to be considered as an eligi:  
ble situation, except it be close on the  
shores of the Mediterranean.

As to Italy. Nice has been much  
recommended, but it will appear from  
Dr Smollett's journal, the cold sometimes  
arrives at the freezing point & I have  
myself known a family obliged to leave  
it on this account. It must however be ob-  
served that violent summer heats are as  
pernicious as cold. I have known all the  
phthisical symptoms hurried on by the  
heat of the West Indies. So that Patients  
should leave such climates in the heat  
of summer & move further North. I knew  
one Gentleman who was absolutely rid-  
led by remaining in Spain during the  
summer tho he had been relieved of all  
his symptoms by passing the winter  
there.



Warm cloathing particularly by flannel  
next the skin, which Dr. Keel's experim:  
ents plainly show, supports the perspira:  
tion more than other cloathing. Thick  
double flannels are often necessary.

Geostation Sydenham said that li:  
ding on horseback was a certain cure  
for Phthisis as bark for an intermittent.  
The late Dr. Forthrigill asserted that  
Sydenham killed more than he ever cured  
by this practice; but in the early stage if  
gentle it will in my opinion prove use:  
ful.



Chap. V.  
Of Hemorrhoids  
DECEE XXVIII.

*Pyrexia* The two celebrated Physicians  
ans of Vienna Storck & De Haen flatly  
contradicted each other on this subject.  
The first asserting that it is attended  
with a fever which he terms *Hæmorrhoidalis*, the other denying any such to  
be usually or necessarily concomitant of  
the disease — But I have myself fre-  
quently seen paroxysms I may say  
of Fever or Febrile symptoms precede  
the attacks of the disease.

DECEE XXIX.

*Suddenly fatal* I have not known  
any instances of this, but I have been  
credibly informed of them.

*Stated periods* of this I have myself  
seen some instances — I believe it occurs  
only in the systematic affection, but it



conjunction with the purely Apical disease renders this circumstance not so common as it would otherwise be.

DECCC XXXIII. II.

Various Morgagni gives some instances of this, but I have enquired particularly of the late Dr Hunter, & he has informed me, that after strict examination he never could discover any such appearance.

DECCC XXXIV.

Difference of the Hemorrhoidal vessels. According as they proceed from the *Hogashel kankho*, or from the *Vena portarum* this was particularly the opinion of the *Achilians*.

DECCC V.

Diet fruits are generally laxative, & may be introduced as a part of diet. The same may be said with regard to fermented liquors which are generally



Laxatives especially the ~~above~~ Ales.

2 Medicines especially the Flor. Sulph.  
If these are rejected or not powerful enough  
we have recourse to the saline purgatives,  
particularly the Crystals of Tartar, -  
which may be joined with fruits as in  
the lenitive Plectuary Salap also may.  
be given if is sufficiently mild as in  
our P. Salap. Comp. If these are not suf-  
ficient we have recourse to others as ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~above~~  
bess Salts or what is now generally sub-  
stituted the Rochelle Salt, the best man-  
ner of exhibiting them is dissolved in a  
large quantity of water for ʒi of them  
will have more effect when dissolved in  
a large quantity of water than double  
the quantity in a smaller. The Oleum Li-  
coni may also be employed, but the  
dose on repetition generally requires  
to be increased as I have very frequently  
observed.



## DECCCLII

Artifices Many have been recommended by Surgeons to whom I refer you -  
*Vid. Morgagni de Cavis & Prius 331*

Astringents A remedy which was given out here as a powerful remedy for the piles of which was certainly often attended with success, has been discovered to be an ointment composed of powdered galls of Hogslard which you may employ.

## DECCCLIII.

Spirituous Liquors Drunkards are especially liable to the disease and I maintain that spirituous liquors of all kinds of Opium tend particularly to support or first induce Hemorrhoids.

This I have observed particularly in Menorrhagia which I have known continued to the 50<sup>th</sup> or 60<sup>th</sup> year in a woman who generally drank a bottle of Rum a day - of many other instances



of a similar nature have fallen under  
my consideration.

DCCCCIV.

Service Tho' they are in the main  
hurtful as encreasing the laxity which  
gives occasion to the recurrence of the  
disease - Leeches or the Cancer -  
Camphor dissolved in oil has been  
frequently mixed with these poultices.  
Opium has likewise been applied  
externally & I think may be of service  
if not in quantity sufficient to induce  
Costiveness - I have not many years ago  
become acquainted with a new Medi-  
cine whose operation I cannot well  
explain - I mean Bals. Capivi <sup>9<sup>th</sup></sup>  
~~XX - XXX~~ dissolved in the yolk of  
an egg & taken internally, but whether its  
operation be efficacious or not. I think it  
proper to communicate to you as a  
fact & my



Chap VI.  
of Menorrhagia  
DCCCC L XIII.

More frequently - The usual period  
is from 20 to 30 days.

Abundant. As to the usual quan-  
tity I cannot speak with certainty.  
DCCCC L XXIV.

Barrenness - I think I have found  
it in cases out of ten connected with  
an immoderate flow of the menses.

DCCCC L XXVIII.

Nourishing diet - In my opinion  
the female sex should constantly use  
a more abstemious diet than the male,  
for as the particular functions of their bo-  
dies require a plethoric state of the system  
so they are particularly disposed to it.

Ed. Jamieson that when ap-  
plied to the feet in the absence of the  
menses it may bring them on.



3. Nursing - If every part of labour tends to overstrain & destroy the tone of the uterine vessels, nursing which is certainly pointed out by nature after delivery, is proper. The determination of fluids to the uterus is by this means taken off, frequent child bearing prevented, & the vessels of the uterus obtain time to regain their former tone.

DECCCLXXXII.

Astringents Dr. Young frequently injected cold water into the vagina with success, tho' I have never dared to go further (most probably from old prejudice) than external lotion.

Emetics I have known them frequently given I have myself given small doses of ipecac. & often with success. but I am far from considering the utility of the practice as beyond doubt, & I am willing to leave it to the test of experience.



Chap VIII.  
Of Amenorrhoea.

DCCCC XC VIII.

Fourteen I doubt if I am correct upon consideration, in placing this as the usual period of first menstruation I rather suspect that they first appear in this climate at the age of fifteen.

Sixteenth I have known one instance where they were delayed till the age of 20.

DCCCC XC IX.

Preternatural Appetite. It frequently appears also in pregnancy so as to shew it is connected with every cessation of this evacuation, but why I cannot pretend to explain.

Spasms of the back - This is incorrect as they seem only to occur when nature makes an effort to restore the evacuation.

M IV.

Labathing. I believe it is a power.



ful tonic & will I am certain prove useful, either before intervening or immediately after the commencement of the disease in curing it - But I should have said that it is not to be employed after the disease has continued for any time, for as the tonic powers of cold depend upon the reaction of the system, when the body is debilitated to a certain degree - Its effects will be debilitating as I have observed in this very disease.

Chalybeats, but they must be given in larger doses than Physicians generally do.

#### MV.

Purging. but no large evacuation is to be allowed.

Walking and should have particularized dancing Compression. If as I have suggested, the action of the Uterine



vessels depends upon the excitement of the ovaria, it will hardly be sufficient to determine a more copious flow of blood into the uterus, & as the compression of the Iliaes will hardly determine a great quantity into the spermatic arteries which supply the ovaria so as to excite their action, we can easily account for the successful attempts which have been made in this way to restore the menses.

#### MVI.

I should have here recommended those medicines which stimulate the urinary organ, as Cantharides.

Specific Some of them as Gams, I have found to act in a manner similar to Aloes, & may at times be successful in this way. Some of them are also Spasmodic & may perhaps be useful in this way like these.



There perceive an omission in not-  
mentioning a remedy of the ancients viz.  
Acidularies. These however I have ne-  
ver employed on account of our state of  
manners.

I imagine however that Acid in-  
jections may be employed of act in a simi-  
lar manner, tho' I have never employ-  
ed them.

#### MVIII.

Poisons I believe may be enumerated  
among these.

Causes. And I think Saccharum  
Saturni introduced into the system has  
sometimes induced it.

Grief has been frequently known to  
bring on the disease.

#### MIX.

Debility As in Phthisis pulmonalis  
it very frequently accompanies females.  
When indeed the system is so far debilitat.



ted that the vessels are unable to propel  
the blood into the adnata we can easily  
conceive how this flux is stopped.

MX

Same cause. The expression is incor-  
rect, it may be imagined that I mean the  
plethora, but I only say that they arise  
from the suppression we are treating of.

MXI.

Warm bathing I knew it once applied  
in a curious manner. While the lower part  
of the body was immersed in the water,  
cold water was thrown on the upper, but  
it neither produced any disorder in  
the system, nor removed the disease.

MXII.

continuance As Mercury which  
may be given before the period of conti-  
nued in small quantities.

*[Signature]*



Chap. IX  
Of Symptomatic  
Hemorrhages

§ I. Hematemesis

MXXI.

1. Variety - As from the Eyes - Nose.  
Larynx - Lungs. &c &c.

2. Peculiar circumstances - The only explanation I can give in this case is the connection which subsists between the uterus & stomach.

MXXIV.

Remedies - As Stimulant Medicines, warm bathing of the lower extremities - Electricity &c.

§ II. of Hematuria

MXXXV.

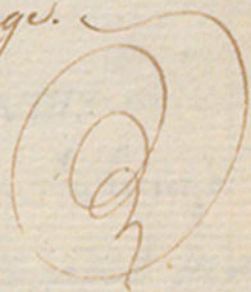
I never knew a Hematuria that was not either preceded or soon followed by a fit of the Nephralgia bursulosa, unless occasioned by other evident causes.



be hereafter mentioned.

MXLII.

Hæmorrhoids Vesicæ. I have seen this affection go so far as to produce ulceration & suppuration of the parts, so that a communication between the bladder & rectum was forced, & I have seen in females such a communication produced between the rectum & vagina, that the feces passed thro' this latter passage.





Book V.

Of Profluvia

Chap. I.

Of Catarrh

MLVII.

Crust. I have seen as great a crust  
on the blood of persons labouring under a  
common cold, as from that of persons  
labouring under a most exquisite Pleu-  
risy.

MLVIII.

Exhalation from the lungs. Dr. Keil -  
has shown that a great deal of the bo-  
dy's <sup>daily</sup> weight goes off by the lungs, tho I  
cannot look upon his calculations as  
experiments as exact for the dry ashes  
tho' which he breathed of determined the  
exhalation of the lungs by the weight it  
gained would certainly have acquired  
additional weight by being exposed to  
the common air which always contains



Chap. II.  
of Dysentery  
ML XVII.

I should have added to the definition  
that it is a disease highly contagious.

ML XXVII.

Small quantity. Some Authors mention  
its coming on with frequent copious  
stools, but this is at least very rare. I  
have never observed it.

ML XXX.

1 Laxatives. Zimmerman recom-  
mends Manna - Tamarinds - Crem:  
Tartar &c.

2 Powerful The favourite remedy here  
formerly was Rhubarb conjoined with  
Calomel - Vitruv. Antim: ceratum acts  
in no other manner in my opinion than  
by its laxative powers.

3 Improper As it requires a large  
dose to act properly as its virtues are



very uncertain & as it is an astringent.

MLXXXII.

Clysters I should imagine that it would be a good plan to treat the Dysentery somewhat like an by injecting large quantities of warm water so as to reach & distend the colon.

MLXXXIV

Blisters D. Blane informs us that when affected with the disease himself he obtained relief from pain principally by the use of fomentations & blisters.

MLXXXVII.

Demulcents hence the use of the Gum Arabic is very proper, but it is not so powerful as the oily Vegetable. D. Blane shows the impropriety of Animal food.

MLXXXIX.

Peruvian Bark - But D. Blane informs us he found it improper in every stage of such a complication.



Part II.  
Of Neuroses  
Book I.

Of Comata

Chap. I.

Of Apoplexy  
MC.

I cannot here help taking notice of a fact very difficultly explained Viz. that sense remains sometimes in a muscle while motion is destroyed, & on this fact many have founded an opinion that the nerves destined for sense & those for motion are different, but this is by no means to be admitted. I think I can offer an explanation of the fact above mentioned.

In Sense the Nervous fluid is passive, being moved only by the external impulses, whereas in motion there is an exertion in the brain requisite of this



may be so far weakened that motion  
will be lost while sense remains.

### MC III.

3. And it is this which takes place  
in those transitory cases of Apoplexy  
often noticed.

### MCV.

Pressure on the Aorta. I am persuaded  
that tumors near this vessel, or in-  
filtrations in it or protyptic will diminish  
the quantity of the blood it transmits and  
consequently increase the usual quan-  
tity sent to the head.

I had once a particular instance of  
this kind in a woman who had a large  
steatomatous tumor in the Omentum  
which extended from one side of the abdomen  
to the other & compressed all the viscera.  
This woman had a considerable congest-  
ion in the head, her eyes were effused,  
her face red & she was seized with Apo-



plethoric fits in one of which she at last died.

MCVII.

As the motion &c It has been asserted that the learned are particularly liable to that disease of many have been found dead in their chambers, & indeed I think the question I have put here may with probability be answered on the affirmative.

MCXI

2 I believe this among the most frequent causes.

3 This is offered as a conjecture only. Extremities of Vessels. It has been asserted that mind part of the body do not veins take up effused fluids, but this is certainly false. They do so in the penis - in the Clitoris &c We are often led too far by analogy from which alone it is supposed - that Sympathies exist in the brain.

MCXII.

I have seen three or four cases of -



1. *Urticaria Venalis* All of which proved fatal, consequences of a lethargic & apoplectic state induced.

MCXV.

*Mephitic Air* I have seen a Brewer saturate vessels from smelling his fermenting liquor, but as he could judge of the progress of the process &c. by smelling it, he continued it & was at last thrown into an apoplectic fit by it, of which he died.

*Mercury* - hence are *Gilders* liable to Apoplexy - <sup>Painters</sup> ~~Painters~~ also, are subject to this disease, besides the *Colic* & *Pituitum*.

MCXXIII.

*Duration* Most practical writers mention that if the disease continue for seven days it must prove fatal - I have not had an opportunity of applying this.



Low diet. But his diet should not be diminished too suddenly Sydenham gives us a curious observation with regard to gout, that tho' a full diet will bring it on, yet if a patient be suddenly put upon a spare diet it will often bring on the disease. The same will also I am sure apply to apoplexy.

Former habits. For if the patient be accustomed to such a stimulus, it may in some degree become necessary, if the system should not be entirely deprived of it.

Excretion. In leaving off Snuff for a time I have myself been seized with vertigo, headach &c.

Side opposite, for many dissections have shown that it is on this side the congestion at most always is found.



MC XXXVI.

Stimulants Persons who have the most practice in this disease seem greatly afraid of the smallest stimulus - Morgagni would not even allow a bottle of Spirit of Hartshorn to be held to the nose of the patient.

MC XXXIX.

Cold water This I first learned from an accident a servant man had got so drunk that he was not able to move his limbs - His master sent for him & his friends - They dreading the masters anger began, from what reason I know not to wash his face & hands in cold water not finding this sufficient, they dashed buckets of water all over him - which soon had the desired effect, and I have since employed a similar expedient with success in apoplexies from exposure to fixed air



Chap II.  
Of Palsy  
MCL.

This question may with probability  
be answered in the affirmative, a head  
being compressed will remain often inca-  
pable of performing its functions after  
the pressure is removed.

MCLXI.

1. I see no reason why the Maratic  
or a concentrated vegetable Acid may  
not be employed.

3. Morgagni would not allow their  
exhibition at all.

I have seen an inflammation of  
the eyes induced by Volatile Alkali ap-  
plied to the nose, tho' the vapours did  
not touch the eyes, for experiment sake  
they were covered.

This shows that the action of the  
vessels of the head is increased by them.



I imagine indeed that the action of the vessels of the Lacria increased by themselves depends very much on the state of the excitement of that organ independant of the action of the other parts of the sanguiferous system.

We have lately had another Volatile stimulus recommended, the Autumn. Volat.

G. Mustard in its proper Acid state for the powder of Mustard seed is far from being acid or quick in its operation, when applied in the usual manner, for it is necessary to wet the powder & let it remain in that situation for some days, by which it acquires a considerable greater degree of acrimony.

Ardent Spirits - Spirit they employ at present in France the Carthamus which I doubt not will prove a strong proper & very convenient stimulus.



## MCLXIII.

Can the impregnation be imagined  
they can be of no service.

## MCLXV.

Are the natural baths. I am disposed  
to give the negative here, the inconsiderable  
portion of Iron dissolved can be of course  
applied externally & imagined the same  
benefits will arise from simple warm  
bathing.

## MCLXVII.

Electricity It is applied in three dif-  
ferent ways either by keeping the pati-  
ent in an electrical atmosphere from  
which I have never seen any benefit.

The 2<sup>d</sup> method is by Sparks, but  
this I cannot consider as an insignifi-  
cant remedy, but the

Third method or by shocks I hold  
upon as a powerful stimulant.

Marked. I have seen three people



absolutely killed by Electricity employed  
as a remedy in palsy - They died in a  
very short time after the application.

Repetition I think it should be  
repeated in a moderate manner, four  
five or six times a day, & at once a day  
at great force, for the excitement if car-  
ried by it too high will be followed by a  
proportional collapse of the disease. Per-  
haps increased.

MCLXIX.

2. Tetradynamia - As Mustard -  
Horse Radish &c.



MCLXX.



Book II.

Adynamic

Chap. I.

Of Syncope

MCLXXV.

Proposition - Waller has I think led us into a mistake by insisting too much on the nature of power of the visinsita, for I insist that visinsita or inherent power as I call it is in constant dependance on the nervous energy communicated from the brain.

This may be supported by many facts - One will suffice viz. That a ligature thrown round the nerves leading to the heart will immediately ~~put~~ <sup>stop</sup> it to its natural systole & Diastole.

MCLXXXII.

Sedative But this cannot be admitted as these very same odours prove stimulant to others.



# Book III.

## § III.

### Of the Spasmodic Affections in the Natural Functions.

#### Chap. VIII.

#### Pyrosis

#### MCCCCXXX.

Middle age. This is frequently the case with various affections of the stomach viz. that rage in middle life & disappears in old age. I have myself in the middle part of my life been subject to almost every disease of this nature, which never entirely left me till I was somewhat advanced in years, & they have now entirely left me and I have had many examples of it in others.

#### MCCCCXXXI.

Eruption - It flows up very insensibly without any effort to obstruct or  
seeming



seeming motion of the Oesophagus.

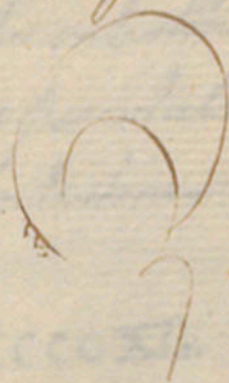
2. Acid. Wherever it is Acid I imagine it is owing to an acidity present in the stomach before hand & not to the matter of the disease.

3. Fit which continues sometimes for one or two hours.

### MCCCCXXXII.

1. Extremities. When any disease arises from an application to distant parts, it is generally spasmodic & an affection of the nervous system.

2. Passions This is an additional proof of the former assertion.





Chap. IX  
Cholic

MCCCCXXXV.

Navel. As the tendinous expansion of the whole muscles of the abdomen terminate round it of the junction of muscles are generally felt towards their extremities.

Wringing & Twisting arise from short relaxations of the spasm.

MCCCCXXXIX.

Imagine this is not a necessary foundation for Ileus. I think it may arise from a strong constriction in one part of the intestines, while by a violent inverted peristaltic motion a portion of the intestines is forced up around it.

MCCCCXL.

1. Gallosa. I had some instances of this species of cholera. In one of which the following



hardness of the intestine had subsisted  
for two months without producing any  
symptom of Cholera till near his death.

2. *balbulosa*. - I had once an instance  
of this, where the bulk of strong matter  
which was of an enormous size, by gra-  
dually dilating the intestines derived  
at length at the rectum, thro' which it  
could not be extracted till broken, & yet  
this person was after perfectly free of Cho-  
leric pains, so that the proximate cause  
may be looked on as the same in all.

#### MCCCCXLIII.

Fomentations As either the bathing  
or fomentation should be continued for an  
hour at least. — These last seem on  
this account rather preferable, for it is  
almost impossible to keep a bath proper-  
ly temperate so long. I have often been  
obliged after taking the patient out of  
the bath when it cooled, as it soon does,



unavoidably to apply fomentation as  
the Cholic pain immediately returned.

MCCCCXIV.

I have had actual experience of  
the benefit of blistering in Cholic.

Rubefacients - I have employed them  
with advantage, & generally both before &  
after the Semicupium. Rub round the  
navel some common V.S. Oil. Some-  
times Camphor is generally added to it. I do not  
doubt but it may prove a serviceable ad-  
dition, but from the disagreeableness of  
the odour I have generally been obliged  
to omit it.

MCCCCXV.

Costiveness which shews either a vis-  
lent constriction or a stoppage of the Peri-  
staltic motion which Opium would increase.

20 Opium. Its operation never lasts  
long, if its effects are to be continued - It  
should at least be repeated every eight



hours. Its effects never continue longer than twelve hours.

When purgatives are to be given - with it, these should be chosen which take sometime before they begin to operate as Aloe, which remains inactive generally twelve hours. If such purgatives should not be thought sufficiently brisk & powerful, a more strong one should be given about eight hours after the opium.

3 Hyosciannis - If it act in this manner, as Storck says it does, it must be a better medicine, but I must say I have not experienced any good effects from it - & when it acted as an anodyne I was always disappointed as to its purgative effects.

MCCCXLVI.

10ils. As oil of Almonds which I have seen given to the quantity of 3iv.



Oils do not generally retain their form in the intestines, but I have known them sometimes come off unchanged, in which case they prove emollient, how they act as laxatives (mildly purgative) I cannot explain.

2 Scotch from what cause I know not, but it is a fact, that ~~not~~ one half of the Scotch cannot eat pork - Bacon or other oily substances & I can very seldom prevail on them to use these oils.

#### MCCCCXLVII

1. Exciting the action whether the peristaltic motion be excited above or below the neighbouring parts are all drawn into the same action.

2. Clysters - I have found plain water often sufficient to produce a stool, but not under the quantity of ℥ij or ℥iij are generally necessary.

Relieve Clysters in preparing them I never order any thing but the common



salt of water.

3. Infusion of Sassa, does not give out its virtues to water & is therefore inefficient in infusion.

4. Antimonial wine. In cases where it was intended that Clysters should produce their effects very speedily, as in Apoplexy, this was formerly much employed, but is now laid aside. I think the Operation of the Tartar Emetic would be more certain in this way as well as by the stomach.

5. Turpentine. This has frequently failed from the negligent manner of preparing it - Honey has been employed to unite it with the watery <sup>liquor</sup> vehicle, but improperly, the yolk of an egg is much preferable, but if the distillation be negligently performed it is very apt to separate. And I have sometimes known the whole oil to remain in the bag while the water was rejected - It has been advised to let the bag



hang down to let the turpentine rise to the top,  
g'de in this manner first injected, but by  
long & diligent trituration with the yolk  
of an egg, it will form a smooth milky li-  
quor, which will not separate, & given in  
this manner in the quantity of from ℥ss  
to ℥i is one of the most effectual clysters  
that can be employed.

b. Tobacco Smoke. I believe it is safely  
given in large quantity.

MCCCCXLVIII.

1. Tartar in the dose of  $\frac{3i}{\text{ss}}$  every half hour.

2. Galap. It is to be remarked that this resin  
is not readily soluble in the stomach, but if  
before its exhibition the resin be bech'd down  
minutely it operates more readily & for.  
This purpose we should employ some Me-  
dicine to divide it. The Crem: Tart is the  
best, & accordingly such a preparation has  
been introduced into the Phas. (P. Galap  
comp. ~)



3 Calomel. The French practitioners frequently employ it with this intent in doses of ʒj. I have often seen ten grain doses effect great good.

4 Antimonial Emetics - As the stomach is so very liable to vomiting. It is very difficult to manage them, & for this intention they are precarious & uncertain medicines.

5 Cold water. This was first employed here I believe about 40 years ago & succeeded remarkably on the first trial. / Vid Med. Essay after other most powerful Medicines had failed. In three cases where I have seen it tried it cured one, the other two in which it failed was incurable cases of the Colica Callosa

MCCCCXLIX.

Quick Silver - This has I believe been frequently employed. I have often seen it exhibited & never with success. The theory I say is doubtful, & I believe it is perfectly



false, for in two or three cases of its exhibition  
where the patients died soon after. I was  
found on dissection diffused in small  
globules thro' the whole course of the Intes-  
tines.

MECCC.L.

1 Quantity. I have seen one patient  
who bore two English Gallons very well.  
It is to be thrown up till the patient com-  
plains of great pain from distention.

Syringe The injecting syringe of Ana-  
tomists.

2 De Meun. He forced water from the  
rectum of a dog out thro' his mouth.

3 Effectual In three instances where  
I have seen it tried it proved effectual  
in two. The third case was an incurable  
one, for it had been tried too late after a  
mortification had come on. It is especially  
necessary where the disease arises from  
hardened feces in the bow as it both dilates



The passage softens them, & in the two instances I mentioned now, it brought away a great quantity of feces, but not without frequently repeating the injection, & it is observed that a smaller quantity of water can be born after every repetition than before.

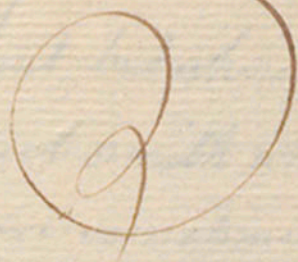
#### MCCCCII.

Species - The *sallosa* is incurable arising from a callous constriction of the mites. *Lines*. - The *Spasmodica* is what we have been treating of & the same remedies are to be employed in the *Stercorosa* & *Callosa*. The *Mucronales* requires no particular treatment. And the *Accidentalis* is to be treated as any affection arising from Acid matters present in the Alimentary Canal.

Cholic Poilon. - Which there is something similar in this disease to the dry Belly ach of the West Indies - There are no certain obser-



uations to determine it, but they are remark-  
able similar - It is like the Colica Pic-  
tonum frequently followed by paralytic  
affections.





Chap X  
Cholera.

MCCCCXII.

Diluents by the mouth - Chicken broth is the most frequent, but where this is not to be had water gruel or milk whey maybe employed & I have sometimes thought ascendent diluents the best by the Anus. - plum water is sufficient.

MCCCCXIII.

1 Communicated to this Stork upon as a proof of violent irritation & spasm of the intestines 2<sup>d</sup>. Small Bulb Many therefore think it is best exhibited in a dry form but I have found it too slow in its operation when solid & therefore frequently rejected it by vomiting without producing any good effects.

3 Glyster If great vomiting prevail I have known it necessary to exhibit it in both ways together



Chap: XI  
Diarrhoea

MCCCLXVI.

This is a paragraph of great importance as both diseases are frequently confounded by practical writers tho they are directly different in cause of cure. Contagion, which I believe Diarrhoea never is, thus if looseness should spread thro' a whole family we should suspect it to be Dysentery, if we will often trace it to unexpected contagion.

I ever am not very confident if this, as Diarrhoea is sometimes accompanied with fever of D. Aithenside asserts that Dysentery is frequently without any excitement. This is the most certain mark of distinguishing them in practice I was undetermined whether I should have have mentioned here Tenesmus which is seldom absent in Dysentery, but sometimes frequent tho' not so violent in Diarrhoea.



M C C C C L X V I I .

Causes I should have mentioned this in my nosology for I say it never occurs but in warm seasons.

M C C C C L X I X .

Axiety. Perhaps I have pushed too far, for a certain loss of tone may subject the intestines to irritability & spasmodic affections as we observed in many other parts.

M C C C C X C V I .

Children. And perhaps only in them you see marks of prevailing Anxiety accompanied Diarrhea.

2 Absorbent Earths. Remember when the Doct. Alb. was exhibited in every kind of Diarrhea after D. Black had <sup>known</sup> ~~been~~ the little absorbing power from Lactated Tartar: soon proposed. Chalk was introduced, but it is absurd & ridiculous to be pouring such compositions down on every occasion.



MCCCCXCVII.

Aids. which was most religiously abstain from, tho I am certain they would prove serviceable in many cases. I had a particular instance of this not long ago. The late Sir John Elliot took it into his head that he could cure Phthisis with Lemon juice & accordingly it was frequently employed by other Practitioners, but always abstained from when the Diarrhoea came on. A friend of mine however was determined to continue it & exhibited it in the colliquative diarrhoea to the quantity of from ℥iv to ℥vj a day & with the effect of stopping it for sometime, & I am convinced they may be employed in diarrhoea arising from putrescency with advantage.











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